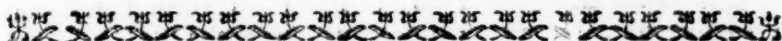




THE
COURT and CITY
MAGAZINE,

For MARCH 1763.



To the AUTHORS.

GENTLEMEN,

I Am sincerely a friend
to liberty of consci-
ence, heartily ap-
prove of the act for
toleration, and am very glad
that, in this country of liber-
ty, every man may *worship the
God of his fathers*, though it be
*after the way which some call
heresy*; but at the same time I
think that all such should there-
in *exercise themselves*, as to have
*always a conscience void of offence
toward God and toward men*. But
though the Dissenters claim,
and enjoy, the above privilege,
yet they by no means follow
the rule of the apostle alluded

to above. Their conduct hath for
a long time been very reprov-
able; and as such I shall take
the liberty to point it out with
the utmost freedom, but with
no less charity and veracity.
The act of toleration undoubt-
edly authorizes them, under cer-
tain regulations, to hold public
religious assemblies, and there to
teach and catechise, agreeable
to that profession of faith that
they adhere to, either as presby-
terians, independents, baptists,
or by what other denomination
they may be distinguished.

Had they done thus only
peaceably and quietly, I would
neither have troubled you,
N
nor

nor them, with my thoughts on their conduct. But not content with this indulgence they have made use of their *liberty for a cloak to sin*. For surely it is a sin, as well as indecent, and ungrateful, in them to cast out those reflections, that they frequently do upon the religion of the church of England.

I remember some years ago, I think it was in the year 1734-5, some of these gentlemen, in their great zeal, set up a weekly lecture against popery, which held for some time, at Salter's-hall; the design was good and well timed, popery having at that period made some extraordinary incroachments: yet their teachers seemed to be unequal to the task; but I am not going to charge them with that, as a fault; perhaps they did as well as they could; nor is great learning, or understanding to be expected from a quarter, where usually very different qualifications are sufficient, and often thought better of by their hearers. But one of these teachers, in particular, swerved so much from his *professed design*, as to attack the church of England; so that his sermon appeared to be levelled at, what he supposed to be, the errors of the church of England, as much as against those of the church of Rome. This attack was so gross and open, for their sermons were printed, that some of the established clergy thought proper to make a public reply.

Again, it is usual at their ordinations, as they call them, for

that they are not apostolical, hath been solidly, fully and unanswerably proved by some of the most eminent clergy of the established church; it is usual, I say, on these occasions, for the candidates for *holy orders*, to make a public confession of faith before the teachers and congregation present, in which they commonly cast out some reflection, or make some attack, upon the religion of the church of England. I have been frequently present upon such occasions, and have been an ear witness; but this need not wrest upon my word; for their confessions, with a sermon and charge suitable to the business of the day, are generally printed; to them I refer as evidences for the truth of what I have affirmed; and such strange liberties have been taken in some of these confessions of faith, that I am persuaded that were they to be brought before a court of judicature, some of them would, by an impartial and honest jury, be found libels against the established church.

The late unhappy rise of methodism among us, hath given these people but too much opportunity, to shew what spirit they are of; sowers of divisions and lovers of discord: for they have laboriously lent their hands to widen the breach that their deluded adherents to methodism, have made in the national church. Multitudes of the Dissenters have joined communion with them, helped to fill their conventicles, and coun-

countenanced them to the utmost of their power. Nor have their pious learned teachers been less kind and zealous in their services to them; they have not only lent them their vestry rooms to hold their nightly meetings in, that the pious brothers, and loving sisters, might mutually comfort and edify each other, but their very pulpits have been open to them.

I cannot help relating one instance, though a long time past, which shews to how great a height of assurance some men may arise: A famous independent teacher †, not long since dead, and one who undoubtedly did not want sense, on the morning of the day on which queen Anne died, which happened luckily for him to fall on a Lord's day, took for his text these words: *Go bury that accursed woman, for she is a king's daughter*; and his application was such, that all present, very well understood, whom he meant. What an abuse of

scripture! what an insult was this to majesty! what an affront to government! I would ask the whole body of dissenters upon what principles they can justify such an action? I should not have mentioned this case, had not there been many similar to it since. My dear brethren! I would reason calmly and lovingly with you, what would you have? — liberty of conscience: — my dear brethren, you have it, — but don't you want something more?

You may reflect with pleasure that some of your fathers saw the hierarchy of the church pulled down, nay some of those good pious men, were so happy as to be the blessed instruments of it; but I am afraid you will never see the like again; methodism may give you some gleams of hope, but I am afraid but very faint ones; if you follow it, it is likely to prove but an *ignis fatuus*, and lead you more and more into

† One of your own writers speaking of this very teacher, calls him a merry soneteer, and speaks of him as being a good bottle-companion. "There was indeed, says the same writer, some affinity between being a facetious companion, and a witty preacher; between the levity of a jest, and whipt-cream divinity; and it may be accounted for, how the laugh of conversation should froth over again, and trifle pleasantly in a pulpit. How agreeably pretty was an expression of this gentleman, concerning the Athanasian creed, that it was a *twirl of words fitter for a chymist than a christian*? The solemnity of the cloak cannot conceal the humour of the bottle; and the familiarity of plain Tom, will never be able to throw off an acquaintance into the distance that is due to *Reverend Tom*, though guarded with all the artillery of his *spiritualities*." * See an account of the proceedings of the dissenting ministers, at Salter's-hall, in a letter to the reverend Dr. Gale, printed in 1719.

shame and vexation. For some decency, as well as the common prayer, still keep a place in West-street, though long since banished the Foundry and Tabernacle.

You may think me ludicrous; but I write in earnest, and with concern; your conduct justifies my manner of address: I have said but the smallest part of what I might have said upon this occasion, and possibly may. You have behaved ungrateful for the liberty you enjoy; your conduct is indecent and unchristian, and but too much justifies the odious characters that have been given of you. Happy is it for you, that you

live under one of the best of monarchs. That you may be convinced of your sins, and see your own folly, and be reduced to decency, good manners, and pure religion, rather by mild, than harsh measures, is the sincere prayer of him who is, whatever you may think of him, your real friend and well wisher,

TIMOTHY *the Less.*

N. B. As from impartiality we have given this letter a place; upon the same principle, we shall be ready to admit any answer that may be made to it, provided the same decency and good manners are preserved.

A wonderful and tragical Relation of a Voyage from the Indies; In a letter from Plymouth to Mr. D. B. of London, Merchant.

S I R,

ACCORDING to promise in my last, I have inquired into the particulars of that so tragical a relation therein mentioned, the which without any prologue, I shall lay down in its naked truth, as I had the same from the mouth of the survivors who are now at my house, which, if you please, take as follow:—A gentleman called the Heer van Essell, native of the Low Countries, having had the education of a merchant at home, was resolved to improve his patrimony in some foreign parts: to which end, being thereunto the more encouraged by a promise of a strict correspondence with several of his countrymen, he undertook a

voyage to the Indies, whither he arrived about the Year 1670. And, by the industrious management of his affairs, increased his estate so considerably, that few men in those parts lived in greater splendor. Being thus settled, about seven years afterwards he came acquainted with the daughter of a Dutch merchant of great fortune, a gentlewoman of many worthy accomplishments, and exceeding beautiful. Our merchant being much taken with her port and beauty, made his addresses to her, and, resolving to change his condition, found her not altogether averse to his happiness; which, by degrees, he raised to consent, and obtained her for his wife, with whom he lived very

very happily for several years, till he had increased his estate to such a portion, as made him think of returning to his own country, where he first drew breath, and had left his relations; communicating which design to his Lady, she readily assented to the voyage, and accordingly he made preparation to gather his estate into a bottom, and take leave of the Indies, which in a short time he effected; and being supplied with a vessel that had discharged herself at the said port, he hired the same for Rotterdam, and therein embarked himself, his wife, two children, and one servant, with all his estate, which amounted to a very considerable cargo, and, in August last, took shipping. The flattering sea, which too often beguiles us to our undoing, promised him for the first two months a very happy voyage, and filled his heart with hopes of touching the shore, the long absence of his friends rendered very desirable to him; and buoyed up with the expectation of a happiness, cruel fate had designed to deprive him of, was on a sudden becalmed; in-somuch that, for several weeks, they could scarce tell whether they were forwarded a league's space; in which time, of the sixteen seamen and master that were on board, by a disease that increased amongst them, several died, and, by degrees, their provision growing short, they were forced to deal the same more sparingly out, hoping, by their care, they might have

enough to serve them through their voyage, and made the best way they could to their desired port; yet, such was their misfortune, that they failed of their expectation, and came to see the last of what they had spent, and for four days lived without any sustenance: the wind being cross, they could not make land, where they might re-victual, but were forced to keep on their voyage. Their extremity was such, that the two children, not so well able to bear the hardships as others, both died, on whose bodies, notwithstanding the tears and intreaties of the merchant and his wife, they were forced to feed; which being in a short time consumed, it came to be considered, having no sight nor hope of any shore, that they must either all of them submit to the fate that threatened them, or contrive some other method to save themselves, which at present they had not the least prospect of, unless, in the common calamity, they consented by lot, or otherwise, to destroy some one in the number to save the rest; which unwillingly they were at length enforced to, and jointly agreed, that, according to the number then on board, they should number so many lots, and on whom number one fell, he should be slain, and number two should be his executioner. But here a dispute arose, whether the merchant's wife, whose two children had to her great grief been already eaten, in favour of her sex, should not be exempted from
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the fatal lot; some were of opinion she ought; and particularly one George Carpinger, a stout English seaman, used his endeavours to work the company to assent thereunto; but as nothing is so voracious or cruel, as the jaws of hunger, on the one hand, or so estimable as life on the other, he could not effect his design; so that the majority having overruled his arguments, they drew in common; and such was their misfortune, that the lot fell on the woman for death, and on her husband for executioner. Miserable was the lamentation of the husband and wife, that so fatal a mischance should forever part them; yet tears and intreaties were ineffectual; so that nothing but submission was left, though the merchant's servant and Carpinger stood resolutely against the rest, and resolved to spare them; which the merchant perceiving, and knowing their force was too little to accomplish their wishes, with a settled countenance, spoke to them to the following purport: 'Honest friends, for such you have approved yourselves to me; you have seen the hardship of my fate; and, since it is drove to this point, I am resolved never to be her executioner, who hath been so loving and just a wife to me; but in her stead am resolved myself to be the sacrifice; and therefore what I have to say to you is, that you stand her friends, when I am dead; what is in this vessel

does, as you know, belong to me; spare nothing of it to serve her, and with these notes, if ever you arrive at Rotterdam, tho' all in this cargo be lost, you shall be plentifully rewarded'. Which after he had said, and they with tears had heard, being about to answer him, he drew a pistol from his pocket, which he so unexpectedly discharged, that they had not time to prevent it, and shot himself in the head, of which wound he instantly died.

The cry they made at his fall, and the noise of the pistol, were quickly heard by the rest of the ship's crew, which soon called them thither; nor was his wife long absent, who, poor lady, had been preparing herself for her end, which, by this less pleasing disaster she saw prevented. The tears she shed, and extravagancies she acted at so dismal a tragedy, were but needless to recount, since none are so hard-hearted but may in some measure judge; she swooned and almost died with grief, and begged to be her own executioner; but she was too narrowly watched by her servant and Carpinger, to effect so cruel a purpose; their eyes never left her, and their cares were more for her preservation than their own; but in vain was all their watchfulness from the enemy without, when she harboured in her own breast a foe sufficient to destroy a greater strength than grief had left her; for no entreaties could per-

persuade her to feed on that dear corpse she had so often cherished; but what share thereof, the hardship of her fate allowed her for food, she embalmed with her tears, and by renewed vows, promises to share fortunes with it, and be buried in the same unwonted grave in which that flesh was distributed, she once so much admired; which she near accomplished, having had no food in that time but two rats, which were fortunately taken, and presented to her by *Carpinger*, at such time as the fatal lot was to take its second round, in which she was resolved to share notwithstanding all the intreaties of *Carpinger* and her servant; and and, in short, she had her wish, and drew again a second time her own sentence, which she welcomed more than a bridal day; and, being just ready to yield her throat to the executioner's knife, she had certainly fell, had not *Carpinger*, with two more, whom he hired, stepped in, and resolutely withstood the execution; upon which quarrel they drew their faulchions, and four persons were slain, amongst whom the faithful servant was one. This was a sufficient morsel for the present, and staid the bloody hunger of the survivors, who were now reduced to five or six persons besides the lady; with the bodies of the slain they were then fed more plentifully than for some months preceding, but such was the rigour of their fate, that, by the unusual diet,

most of their men were dead, just as they got sight of the Lands-end of *England*; and, having but very few hands to work their vessel, they found that, from the dangers they had been so long in, a second threatened them from the severity of the late season; for, the ice being there in very great flakes, they found themselves drove amidst the same towards the shore, from whence they could not disengage the ship; in which time, *Carpinger*, being a person of a voluble tongue, and formerly well bred at *Stepney* near *London*, where his father, captain *Carpinger*, had long lived, used all the consolation he could, by words, or device, to comfort the despairing lady; till, at length, she was prevailed to hearken to him, and give her promise to spare all violence upon herself, and wait her better fortune; in this case they lay for six days, till all but two persons, besides themselves, were dead; and these so miserably weak they could not leave their cabbins; so that, being froze in, they could not stir. *Carpinger* with the lady resolved to venture upon the ice, and set forward towards the shore; which she the rather undertook, for that she hoped hereby to find a grave in those waves on which she had lost what she loved above her own preservation. With this resolution *Carpinger*, taking care of the lady, got a plank and a long pole in his hand, and with these left the ship, and with great danger
and

and difficulty, in six hours, got safe to shore, having opportunity only of saving a casket of jewels, which he brought off with him, where, at my own house, the said parties now remain, in tolerable health; and, considering the care and kindness of *Carpinger*, the lady seems much to favour him, and, when the time of mourning is

over, will, undoubtedly, make him happy in her embraces.

Plymouth, Your Servant,
Feb. 3, 1683. J. G.

This relation is testified for truth, by us,

John Cross, }
William Atkins, } Seamen.

A MEDITATION on, and in, a GREAT CHAIR.

THE learned records of antiquity are very silent on this head, nor can I learn in what age, or by whom, it was invented; but he was certainly a friend to laziness; probably, an *Epicurean*.—Much more may be done than said on it; for it has long been a friend to *amours*—a faithful friend, for it was never known to give the least hint of the many stolen joys to which it often has been witness. In this, greatly superior to that tell-tale, *the bed*, who never can be concerned in a love affair, but, like some *fine gentleman*, it must crack.—It has much of the nature of a *courtezan*; for it receives with open arms all comers; and, I believe, an *hermaphrodite*, because it pleases both sexes equally—and a great *politician*, I suppose, for it is always at the head of the *parliament*.—Like most good-natured beings, it has been greatly put upon; many of the clergy bear hard on't, particularly fat *deans* and holy *bishops*.

—A very great friend to monarchy, for it has supported kings for many years; but, like a true courtier, receives good and bad ones with the same grace.—Undoubtedly it is a great *glutton*, for it always looks best when well stuffed.—To know his principles in *politics*, he need but be seen, for every one, on sight, cries, There's a broad bottom—Yet, being always double armed, one would suppose of a warlike disposition.—As to religion, I believe, he's inclined to *quakerism*, as he generally appears covered, and is mostly so unmannerly as to receive even ladies in the *same manner*—yet the ladies should, in gratitude, love him, as he always stands ready for them.—Like beaus and fine ladies he appears always laced.—By his *high back* I take him to be of the House of *N*——. He must be of a coffive habit, because he is always best when *hard-bound*, and a *looseness* is a certain sign of his ap-

approaching end, unless he be soon bound up again at bottom. Tho' the great chairs have been accused of being clumsey and heavy, yet, very lately, some of their brethren convinced their accusers, that they could be gay if they pleased, by dancing very merrily together, at a certain great house near Covent Garden. — From their great utility to the public, they have justly obtained the sur-name of Great. — They have travelled into most countries, except Persia;

and, if they were admitted there, would raise that monarch higher—Their great-grand-fathers, the chairs, are supposed to have succeeded the families of the stools and benches—couches and settees are their cousin-germans.—They have the honour often to receive into their arms such beauties as a monarch's would be always open to; which puts me in mind of dear Mrs. Susan—so good bye to you.

The superior Advantages of inculcating MORAL DUTIES upon Principles of REVEALED RELIGION asserted.

I Have but one thing to premise, which is, that the superiority of advantage in inculcating moral duties upon principles of revealed religion, is in opposition to the advantages of so doing upon principles of natural religion, considered exclusive of, and unconnected with, revealed.

The moral duties in revelation are few and reasonable, plain and universal: not multiplied by nice distinctions, or obscured by ambiguous terms; not incircled in the labyrinth of metaphysical reasonings, or imprisoned in doubtful language.

They are not addressed to the understanding few, but intended for general use; they are not above the capacity of the meanest understanding, nor can the most exalted be above the need of them. At the same

time they condescend to guide the illiterate peasant, they direct the steps of the sage philosopher; and tho' our duty may be read in the book of nature, it is the wise only can read its characters. Morality is the duty of all, but all cannot learn in the high school of nature. The man of genius and leisure may indeed go there: he may contemplate the works of nature, and from their beauty and regularity infer the existence of a first wise and almighty cause, and thro' a long chain of reasoning discover his connexion with, and dependance on, that first cause, and be struck with some conviction of his duty; and, from a deep meditation on his works and nature, deduce too some rules of action; but this indeed is the work of a few only, *hic opus! hic labor!*

O

Have

Have all an understanding equal to the task? yet are not all under the ties of duty? May not the illiterate be a son, a father, a master, a servant? Is not he answerable to the community, his family, himself, nay, to a higher being for his conduct?

What then is the duty of all should be in the reach of all. Shall we say that great understanding and leisure (the portion of the few) is necessary to all? No—yet to act well our part is the duty of all.

It is peculiar to revelation that it contains rules of action for every person and occasion, universally adapted, or, to speak in the expressive words of an apostle, *that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto every good work*. Here then surely appears the superior advantage of inculcating moral duties upon principles of revealed religion, which contains rules of duty, few and reasonable, plain and universal.

Another principle of revelation is, that the moral duties of it are the will and law of God. From hence arises another degree of superior advantage,

in inculcating such duties upon principles of revelation, in preference to those of natural religion, which wants this striking circumstance, to demand attention and obedience. The human mind, urged by passions, and allured by pleasures, needs a stronger motive to fix and determine its actions, than merely *the fitness and non-fitness of things*. Such a rule alone is too cold and spiritless: but when the Deity is introduced commanding obedience, the attention of the man is arrested, and, tho' he might dispute, or doubt the rule, he reveres the authority that enforces it*.

Let us consider another advantage: revelation enforces our duty by the doctrine of a future state and judgment, in which rewards and punishments are to be administered. Does natural religion do this? it may suggest the reasonableness of it; (Mr. Chubb himself [in his *Posthumous Works*] confesses it does no more) But what effect will this *reasonable perhaps* have on us, when it is our present interest to be vicious? will this counterpoise the weight of present temptation? Will this remove

* A living author, who by a late work appears to be no friend to revelation, yet seems to be struck with the reasonableness of what I have here advanced, I mean Mr. Hume, who, in his *Essays Moral and Political*, (P. 231.) says, "An abstracted, invisible object, like that which natural religion alone presents to us, cannot long actuate the mind, or be of any moment in life. To render the passion of continuance, we must find some method of affecting the senses and imagination, and must embrace some historical, as well as philosophical, accounts of the Deity."

remove a *Thais* from our arms, or disarm a *suicide*? But the thought of a future judgment is tremendous; a *Felix* will tremble; that awful, tho' distant prospect, will damp the flow of a wanton's spirits, and stop the career of a tyrant.

There are perhaps few of so delicate a mind, as to be allured by naked virtue, but give her thunderbolts in one hand, and crowns in the other, the fear of the one, and the love of the other, will bring her many votaries. Things present affect us strongly; they act with a commanding energy, and of a sudden. Reason acts surely but slowly; she speaks, but is with a low voice; the passions raise a storm, that drowns her sound, or lulls us in a deadly sleep. We need a louder voice to make us hear; some thunder to awake us. This power revelation affords; therefore in this superior to every other system.

Again what hopes of pardon for past transgressions does natural religion afford us, if we would return to our duty? if this could be assured, some might be led back to the paths of virtue; give reason to her full scope; how will she ascertain the pliability of the Deity?—"He is merciful," True—But he is also just. How are these to be united in the act of forgiveness? How this pardon ascertained? The most that reason can argue, is only the great probability of it. Is this a foundation sufficient on which to build the structure of reformation? Will this

perhaps he may pardon be a sure and present consolation to the repenting delinquent? Or a motive strong enough to induce him to the practice of future virtue? Will not the guilty be apt to despond and decline a reformation, which he has no assurance will be accepted, at least not for his former obliquity? Here if ever natural religion fails us; and here, if ever, revealed helps us.

Here she holds out the sceptre of mercy, tenders the assured pardon to the returning penitent; shews him how at once God is both just and merciful in forgiving him. In how more amiable a light then does she place the deity, and how great a motive, superlatively so, does she afford to the practice of every moral duty? the hands no longer hang down, nor the heart droop; the one is raised, and the other cheered; the prostrate penitent arises a comfort to himself and an ornament in his day. This superior advantage of making the worst men good, revelation boasts, while every other motive is comparatively insufficient for so great an end.

Again, that all these great ends may be supported and carried on, revelation, as to time and place, has created an institution universally to be maintained, a worship and oeconomy for the continual propagation of its doctrines to the latest ages. This wise provision the conditions and circumstances of man require. Need these great advantages,

vantages, these peculiarly great motives, that the practice of every moral duty may be propagated. And this manner of inculcating them by an external publick worship of the deity, is a noble means; an advantage superior to every other.

Once more, to conclude; whatever real advantages or motives, natural religion only may afford us, in order to make us good men, they are wholly included in revealed, heightened and improved, and I hope I have in some measure shewn that reve-

lation contains some further motives, and some helps, such as are absolutely true, and indispensibly necessary; and that I have not vainly boasted of the superior advantage of inculcating moral duties upon the principles of revealed religion: On the contrary, I hope it has appeared, with some degree of conviction, that the moon-light of natural religion is too faint to guide our steps; and that we can only hope to walk steadily in the sun-shine of revelation.

The HERMIT and ANGEL, a Tale.

A Holy hermit being in a wilderness, among other contemplations he fell to admire the method of providence, how out of causes which seem bad to us, he produceth oftentimes good effects; how he suffers virtuous, loyal, and religious men to be oppressed, and others to prosper. As he was transported with these ideas, a goodly young man appeared to him, and told him, Father, I know your thoughts are distracted, and I am sent to quiet them, therefore if you will accompany me a few days, you shall return well satisfied of those doubts that now encumber your mind: so going along with him, they were to pass over a deep river, whereon there was a narrow bridge, and meeting with another passenger, the young man jostled him into the water, and so drowned him: the old her-

mit being much astonished at this, would have left him; but his guide said, father, be not amazed, because I shall give you good reasons for what I do, and you shall see stranger things than this, before you and I part; but at last I shall settle your judgment, and put your mind in full repose. So going that night to lodge at an inn, where there was a crew of Banditti, and debauched ruffians, the young man struck into their company, and revelled with them till the morning, while the hermit spent most of the night in numbering his beads: but as soon as they were departed thence, they met with some officers, who went to apprehend that crew of Banditti they had left behind them. The next day they came to a gentleman's house, which was a fair place, where they received all the courteous hospitality which

which could be: but in the morning as they parted, there was a child in a cradle, which was the only son of the gentleman's, and the young man spying his opportunity strangled the child, and so got away. The third day they came to another inn, where the man of the house treated them with all the civility that could be, and *gratis*; yet the young man imbezzeled a silver goblet, and carried it away in his pocket; which still increased the amazement of the hermit. The fourth day in the evening, they came to lodge at another inn, where the host was very fullen, and uncivil to them, exacting much more than the value of what they had spent; yet at parting the young man bestowed upon him the silver goblet he had stolen from that host who had used them so kindly. The fifth day they made towards a large town; but some miles before they came at it, they met with a merchant at the close of the day, who had a great charge of money about him, and asking the next passage to the town, the young man directed him in a quite contrary way: the hermit and his guide being come to the town, at the gate they spied a devil who lay as it were centinel, but he was asleep: they found also both men and women at fundry kind of sports, some dancing, others singing, with divers sorts of revellings. They went afterwards to a convent of Capuchins, where about the

gate they found legions of devils, laying siege to that monastery; yet they got in and lodged there that night. Being awaked the next morning, the young man came to that cell where the hermit was lodged, and told him, I know your heart is full of horror, and your head full of confusion, astonishments, and doubts, for what you have seen since the first time of our association: But know, that I am an angel sent from heaven to rectify your judgment, as also to correct a little your curiosity, in the researches of the ways and acts of providence too far; for though separately they seem strange to the shallow apprehension of man, yet conjunctly they all tend to produce good effects.

That man which tumbled into the river, was an act of providence; for he was going upon a most mischievous design, that would have damned not only his own soul, but destroyed the party against whom it was intended; therefore I prevented it.

The cause why I conversed all night with that crew of rogues, was also an act of providence; for they intended to go a robbing all that night; but I kept them there purposely till the next morning, that the hand of justice might seize upon them.

Touching the kind host from whom I took the silver goblet, and the clownish, or knavish, host, to whom I gave it; let this

this demonstrate unto you, that good men are liable to crosses and losses, whereof bad men oftentimes reap the benefit; but it commonly produceth patience in the one, and pride in the other.

Concerning that noble gentleman whose child I strangled, after so courteous an entertainment; know, that that also was an act of providence; for the gentleman was so indulgent and doting on that child, that it lessened his love to heaven; so I took away the cause.

Touching the merchant whom I misguided in his way; it was likewise an act of providence; for had he gone the direct way to this town, he had been robbed, and his throat cut; therefore I preserved him by that deviation.

Now concerning this great luxurious city, whereas we spied but one devil, which lay asleep without the gate, there

being so many about this poor convent; you must consider, that Lucifer being already assured of that riotous town, by corrupting their manners every day more and more, he needs but one single centinel to secure it: but for this holy place of retirement, this monastery, inhabited by so many devout souls who spend their whole lives in acts of mortification, and exercises of piety and penance, he hath brought so many legions to beleague them; yet he can do no good upon them, for they bear up against him most undauntedly, maugre all his infernal power and stratagems: so the young man, or divine messenger, suddenly disappeared and vanished; yet leaving his fellow-traveller in good hands.

The foregoing tale is taken from Sir P. Herbert's conceptions to his son; and the same which Dr. Parnel hath formed into a beautiful poem.

Strange Reveries of the Learned concerning HELL.

FAncied by *Bellarmino*, to be so strait, as that crowding and sweating should be one of the torments of it. *Lessius* in his book *de Morib. Divinis*. As if he had been there to survey it, determines the diameter to be just a *Dutch mile*. But *Ribera* upon and out of the *Apocalypse*, allows *Pluto* a little more elbow-room, and extends it to 1600 furlongs, i. e. 200 *Italian miles*. *Virgil* (as good a divine

for this matter as either of them) says, it was twice as deep as the distance betwixt heaven and earth.

Bis patet in præceptis tantum
tenditque subumbras,
Quantas ad Æthereum cœli susp-
pectus Olympum.

Hesiod is more moderate.

Τόσσον ἐνὲθ' ὕψος γῆς ὅσον ὑψαίης ἐξ
ἀπὸ γαίης.

Statius

Statius puts it very low, but is not so particular in the distance: he finds out an *Hell* beneath the vulgar one,

*Indespecta tenet vobis qui Tara, quoram
Vos estis superi.*——

A PLEASANT EXPERIMENT.

PHILIP the Good, duke of Burgundy, was a prince of a facetious disposition, as well as of great wisdom.

Being at Brussels with his court, and having at his table discoursed amply of the vanities and greatness of this world, he let each one say his pleasure on this subject, which gave occasion to grave sentences and rare examples. Walking towards the evening in the town, his head full of divers thoughts, he found a tradesman lying in a corner, sleeping very soundly, the fumes of Bacchus having surcharged his brain.

This vice is so common in both Upper and Lower Germany, that many glory and boast of their dexterity in this art, increase their praise thereby, and hold it for a brave act. The good duke, to give his followers an example of the vanity of all the magnificence with which he was surrounded, contrived a means far less dangerous than that which Dionysius the tyrant used towards Democles, and which was not a little pleasant. He ordered his men to carry this sleeper, with whom, as with a block, they might do what they would, without awaking him, into one of the sumptuous parts of his

palace, into a chamber most stately furnished, and lay him in a rich bed. They presently stripped him of his bad clothes, and put him on a very fine and clean shirt, instead of his own, which was foul and filthy, left him to sleep in that place at his ease; and, whilst he settles his drink, the duke prepares the pleasantest pastime that can be imagined.

In the morning, this drunkard being awake, undraws the curtains of this fine rich bed, sees himself in a chamber adorned like a paradise; he considers the rich furniture with an amazement such as may be imagined; he believes not his eyes, but laying his fingers on them, and feeling them open, yet persuades himself they are shut by sleep, and that all he sees is but a meer dream.

As soon as he was known to be awake, in come the officers of the duke's house, who were instructed by the duke what they should do; there were pages finely apparelled, gentlemen of the chamber, gentlemen waiters, and the high chamberlain, who, all in proper order, and without laughing, bring clothing for this new guest; they honour him with the same great reverences as if he-

he were a sovereign prince, they serve him bare-headed, and ask him what suit he will please to wear that day.

This fellow, affrighted at the first, believing these things to be enchantment, or dreams, at last took heart, and grew bold, and, setting a good face on the matter, chose amongst all the apparel that they presented unto him, that which he liked best, and which he thought to be fittest for him; he is accommodated like a king, and served with such ceremonies as he had never seen before, and yet beheld them without saying any thing, and with an assured countenance. This done, the greatest nobleman in the duke's court enters the chamber with the same reverence and honour to him, as if he had been their sovereign prince. Philip, highly delighted, beholds this play from a private place, divers people petitioning him for pardons, which he grants with such a countenance and gravity, as if he had had a crown on his head all his life-time.

Being risen late, and dinner-time approaching, they asked him if he were pleased to have the tables covered? he likes that very well: the table is covered, where he is set alone, and under a rich canopy; he eats with the same ceremony which was observed at the duke's meals; he made good cheer, and chawed with all his teeth, but only drank with more moderation than he could have wished; but the majesty which he represented made him refrain

All taken away, he was entertained with new and pleasant things; they led him to walk about the great chambers, galleries and gardens of the palace, (for all this merriment was played within the gates, they being shut only for recreation to the duke, and the principal of his court) they shewed him all the richest and most pleasant things therein, and talked to him thereof as if they had all been his; which he heard with an attention and contentment beyond measure, not saying one word of his base condition, or declaring that they took him for another. They made him pass the afternoon in all kind of sports, music, dancing, and a comedy spent some part of the time. They talked to him of some state matters, whereunto he answered according to his skill, and like a right twelfth-night king.

Supper-time approaching, they ask this new created prince if he would please to have the lords and ladies of his court to sup and feast with him? whereat he seemed something unwilling, as if he would not descend unto such familiarity; nevertheless, counterfeiting humanity and affability, he made signs that he condescended thereunto. He then, towards evening, was led with the sound of trumpets and hautboys into a noble hall, where long tables were set, which were presently covered with divers sorts of dainty meats; the torches shined in every corner, and made

a day in the midst of a night. The ladies and gentlemen were set in fine order, and the mock prince at the upper end in a higher seat. The service was magnificent; the music of voices and instruments fed the ear, whilst mouths found their food in the dishes; never was the imaginary duke at such a feast: carouses begin after the manner of the country; the prince is assaulted on all sides, as the owl is assaulted by all the birds when he begins to soar. Not to seem uncivil, he would do the like to his good and faithful subjects. They serve him with very strong wine, which he swallowed down in great draughts, and frequently redoubled, so that, charged with so many extraordinaries, he yielded to death's cousin-germain, sleep, which closed his eyes, stopped his ears, and made him loose the use of reason and all his other senses.

The right duke, who had put himself among the throng of his officers to have the pleasure of this scene, commanded that this sleeping man should be stripped of his fine clothes, and clothed again in his old rags, and, so sleeping, carried and laid in the same place where he was taken up the night before. This was presently done; and there did he snore all the night long, not taking any hurt, either by the hardness of the stones, or the night air, so well was his stomach filled with good cheer.

Being awakened in the morn-

ing by some passenger, or, it may be, by some that the good duke Philip had appointed: ha, said he, my friends, what have you done? you have robbed me of a kingdom, and have taken me out of the sweetest and happiest dream that ever man could have fallen into; then very well remembering all the particulars of what had passed the day before, he related unto them from first to last, all that had happened unto him, still thinking it really to be a dream. Being returned home to his house, he entertains his wife, neighbours, and friends with this his dream, as he thought, the truth whereof being at last published, by the mouths of those courtiers who had been present at this pleasant recreation, the good man could not believe it, thinking that out of diversion they had framed this history upon his dream. Nay when duke Philip had shewed him the bed whereon he lay, the clothes which he had worn, the persons who had served him, the hall wherein he had eaten, the gardens and galleries wherein he had walked, hardly could he be induced to believe what he saw, imagining that all this was mere enchantment and illusion.

The duke, however, in his generosity, made some provision for the poverty of his family: and taking an occasion thereon to make an oration to his courtiers concerning the vanity of the world's honours, he told them, that all that ambitious per-

sons seek with so much industry is but smoke and a mere dream, and that they are stricken with that pleasant folly of the Athenian, who imagined all the riches that arrived by shipping in the haven of Athens to be his, and that all the merchants were but his factors. His friends getting him cured by a skilful physician of the debility of his brain, in lieu of giving them thanks for this good office, he reviled them; saying, that whereas he was rich in conceit, they had, by this cure, made him poor and miserable in effect.

Harpaste, a fool that Seneca's wife kept, and whose pleasant imagination this grave philosopher doth largely relate, being grown blind, could not persuade herself that she was so, but continually complained that the house wherein she dwelt was dark, that they would not open the windows, and that they hindered her from seeing light, to make her believe she could see nothing. Hereupon this great stoic makes this fine consideration, that every vicious man is like unto this fool; who, altho' he be blind in his

passion, yet thinks not himself to be so, casting all his defect on false surmises, whereby he seeks not only to have his sin worthy of excuse and pardon, but even of praise. The same say the covetous, ambitious, and voluptuous persons in defence of their imperfections; but in fine (as the Psalmist saith) all that must pass away, and the images thereof come to nothing, as the dream of him that awaketh from sleep.

If a bucket of water be as truly water as all the sea, the difference only remaining in the quantity, not in the quality, why shall we not say that our poor Brabander was a sovereign prince for the space of twenty-four hours, seeing that he received all the honours and benefit thereof. How many kings and popes have not lasted longer, but have died on the very day of their elections or coronations? As for those other pomps, which have lasted longer, what are they else but longer dreams? This vanity of worldly things is a great sting to a well disposed soul to help it forward towards the heavenly kingdom.

The GREEN-ROOM.

The CURE of SAUL, a sacred ODE, as it is performed at Covent-Garden Theatre.

THIS ode, which was written by the celebrated Dr. Brown, who it seems is himself both a poet and a musician, is an attempt to reconcile good poetry with good music,

fic, by adapting the best words that could be chosen, to some of the most favourite compositions of Purcell and other old English masters. The argu-

ment of it, which it must be acknowledged is extremely suitable to the occasion, is as follows:

THE ARGUMENT.

"SAUL, for his disobedience to Heaven, is afflicted with the fiend of Melancholy. David is sent for, to cure him by the power of music. He comes, attended with a choir of shepherds; and, as the means of dispelling Saul's despair, he sings the creation of the world, and the happy estate of our first parents in paradise. Saul is moved by the representation; but expostulates with David, "why, when others are happy, He should be miserable." David, to convince him that guilt is the source of misery, sings the fall of man, and his expulsion from paradise. This alarms the monarch's pride; and instead of reclaiming, provokes him to resentment and rage. David, superior to his threats, awakens his conscience, and terrifies him, by singing the fate and punishment of guilt, in the destruction of the rebellious tribe of Chorah by an earthquake, and of the guilty world by a general deluge. Saul, struck with horror, attempts to kill himself. But being prevented by his friends,

David soothes his anguish, by invoking repentance and divine mercy to compose his passions: Saul relents into virtuous sorrow. But his despair returning, David calls on his attendant choir to raise a more sublime and affecting strain. This hath its effect; and Saul melts into tears of penitence. David now comforts him with the return of the divine favour. To banish the remains of pride, he then sings his own happiness in the humble station of a shepherd. Still further to compose the monarch's griefs, by a strain of soft music he throws him into a gentle slumber; invoking celestial visions to transport him to the regions of the blessed, and change his anguish into joy. The desired effects appear in his countenance: the fiend departs: and Saul awakes in perfect tranquillity. David then concludes with a song of triumph on the powers of harmony, and the seraphic hymn that attended her, as the minister of heaven, on the creation of the world."

The strophe, considered only as poetry, is certainly very awful and majestic.

"Vengeance, arise from thy infernal bed;
And pour thy tempest on his guilty head!"
Thus Heav'n's decree, in thunder's sound,
Shook the dark abyss profound.—

The unchain'd furies come !
 Pale *Melancholy* stalks from hell :
 Th' abortive offspring of her womb
Despair and *Anguish* round her yell.
 By sleepless terror *Saul* posses'd,
 Deep feels the fiend within his tortur'd breast.
 Midnight spectres round him howl :
 Before his eyes
 In troops they rise ;
 And seas of horror overwhelm his soul.

In the third strophe *Saul's* forlorn state, with the arrival of the son of *Jesse* to comfort him, are very pathetically described.

Sunk on his couch, and loathing day,
 The heav'n-forfaken *Monarch* lay :
 To the sad couch the *Shepherd* now drew near ;
 And, while th' obedient *Choir* stood round,
 Prepar'd to catch the soul-commanding sound,
 He drop'd a gen'rous tear.—
 Thy pitying aid, O God, impart !
 For lo, thy poison'd arrows drink his heart !

We shall close this account with the following lines, describing the various passions which arose in the monarch's mind, while the divine psalmist exercised his melody before him, and which are beyond dispute very fine.

Thus while the frowning *Shepherd* pour'd along
 The deep impetuous torrent of his song ;
Saul, stung by dire despair,
 Gnash'd his teeth, and tore his hair :
 From his blood, by horror chill'd,
 A cold and agonizing sweat distill'd ;
 Then, foaming with unutterable smart,
 He aim'd a dagger at his heart.
 His watchful train prevent the blow ;
 And call each lenient balm, to sooth his frantic woe :
 But pleas'd, the *Shepherd* now beheld
 His pride by Heav'n's own terrors quell'd :
 Then bade his potent lyre controul
 The mighty storm that rent his soul.
 Cease your cares : the body's pain
 A sweet relief may find :
 But gums and lenient balms are vain,
 To heal the wounded mind.

Remarks

Remarks on the Musical Part of it.

It may not be improper to observe, that the peculiar provinces of music, when united with poetry, are either imitative description, or impassioned sentiment: and though it would be but an invidious commendation of the present work to shew how often the greatest masters have failed in both these points: yet it is surely a remark worthy of the public notice, that the learned author of this performance has succeeded so happily in an attempt so confessedly arduous. The choruses of *Hark, loud Discord breaks her chain, &c.* *The almighty said: and to the radiant sun, &c.* *And sooth his song enchanted ears;* in the first Act. *The dreadful thunders sound, &c.* *Oh save us heaven, we sink, we die, &c.* in the second, *The fiend is fled:* and the concluding chorus of the third, are all instances of the most perfect imitation which music is perhaps capable of — Nor are the songs of, *Down his sleep and shaggy side—Hark, the solemn nightingale—Smooth and clear along the verdant plain—Flow ye melting numbers flow—Bounding kids around him throng—Gentle sleep becalm his breast,* less admirable on the same occasion. But in the other province of music, this performance may truly be said to be superior to any other, the poetry adds such dignity and force to the music, the music so adorns and improves the na-

tural harmony of the numbers, that it must for ever remain a standing monument of the powerful union of these sister arts. It would be necessary to transcribe the whole poem, to shew with what infinite art and variety every passion is represented, whether tender, or sublime: there are not two songs nor choruses in the whole whole subject, or conduct, are the same, and I shall only, therefore, select two, which most plainly bespeak the master's hand. There are only four lines in the ode, which on account of the double rhyme, seem to deviate from the elegance of Rhythm, so conspicuous through the rest: yet these, by the author's art, are perhaps the most striking parts of the performance when united with the music.

The lines are in the 1st Act,
*Ye planets, and each circling constellation,
 In songs harmonious tell your generation.*

And in the Second,
 ————*Dispel each dark temptation!
 And, while he pours the penitential tear,
 O visit him with thy salvation!*

I think I may appeal to every one who heard it, whether the first did not give them the fullest idea of the celestial chime it was intended to represent, while the other conveyed to the ears the meek suppliant voice of sincere

cere devotion, imploring assistance from an all-merciful God. To the credit of the public it must be said, that the audience and performers did due honour to so distinguished merits; the first by their loud applause of thirty pieces, out of thirty-six it consisted of; and the latter, by the satisfaction which appeared in their countenances, in giving such entertainment to the public; and both their united declaration, that this was the first oratorio they had ever heard which took up full the usual time, and yet appeared too short. This indeed may be easily accounted for, both from the excellence of the music, taken from the immortal

Handel, and other great masters, and the brilliancy of the recitative, of which I have only room to say here, that nothing equal to it ever appeared in a performance of this kind, and that its merit can only be paralleled by the spirit and expression with which it was performed. It would be ungrateful to omit the generous pains which Mr. Beard, Sign. Frasi, Miss Young, and other capital performers, took to do justice to the piece; and I dare say, that they have not lately received more pleasure, than from the particular satisfaction the audience expressed at so uncommon an exertion of their superior talents.

Conclusion of a Sermon preached by Dr. Brown at St. Paul's Cathedral, on Sunday, March 6, 1763.

Speaking of the effects which the spirit of true christian liberty would naturally produce. he proceeds thus:—

“But its greatest and most extensive effect, joined with true *christian zeal*, would be a free and powerful communication of the glad tidings of the gospel to those many and distant nations, who as yet sit in darkness and the shadow of death; a duty which I should at all times be glad to recommend, but particularly when we are entering on a *PEACE*, which throws into our hands immense savage nations, as the

great object of civilization; and more especially at a time when a laudable * *BRIEF* is on foot (and is this day read in many of the churches of this great city) which calls on every christian to contribute his share to the success of this important work:—A Brief, in which our most excellent sovereign has told us, ‘That the greatest satisfaction which he can derive from the success of his arms and the vast extension of his dominions abroad, will be to see those advantages improved for enlarging the sphere of *PROTESTANTISM*, increasing the number

* The brief for the colleges of Philadelphia and New-York.

of good men, and bringing barbarous nations within the pale of religion and civil life.'

"Now, one of the best foundations for accomplishing these great purposes, must be the support of such well-regulated seminaries of knowledge, as those now recommended to your benevolence, by the royal goodness and example.—Should we only consider this great work of propagating christianity, and establishing its purest forms in our colonies, merely as a matter of civil policy and prudence, it might reasonably claim our most serious attention.

"One part of the people settled there are the descendents of our own country, and men already professing the name of christians. God forbid, then, that ever they should be suffered to degenerate into ignorance and barbarity! Should ever that event take place, would they not grow equally useless and dangerous to us, as the savages that now roam the woods? It is by cultivation alone, and by the enjoyment of religion, liberty, and christian knowledge, that they can ever be truly attached to us; and enabled thoroughly to improve the natural productions of *that* country for the benefit of *this*.

"As to the other part of the inhabitants, namely, the savage and heathen natives; surrounded as they now are with protestant colonies on the one hand, and popish ones on the other, so it follows in the natural course of things, and ac-

cording to the tendency of human nature to civilization and improvement, and its proneness to catch the opinions and principles of those with whom it communicates, that these savage tribes must in time become christians of some sort; and upon their choice in this important circumstance (according as we, or the other powers around them, are more assiduous) it will depend, whether they shall be papists or protestants, friends or foes, allies to this nation, or its most inveterate enemies.

"Our inattention to this truth was severely felt in the beginning of the late war: for by suffering some of the worst of men to pursue the partial interests of an ill-conducted trade among them, instead of converting them to good morals and christianity, we rendered their savage natures, still more savage, by corrupting their manners with intoxicating liquors; while the French, with a cool but hostile policy, gained them over not perhaps to *christianity*, yet at least to those dark and pernicious principles of *popery*, which made them our most dangerous neighbours. Hence they were taught to hate the name of Britain, and are ready and prepared to plant their arrows and their hatchets in the breasts of our unhappy countrymen.

But this, though mentioned first, is offered only as a secondary motive to our zeal in this important work of planting christianity in savage lands. It

is

is the highest work of charity to endeavour to improve and meliorate mankind; to raise them from ignorance and bad morals to the knowledge of God and the practice of virtue; to introduce mildness and charity into those vast regions where now violence and cruelty reign; and from the paths of rapine and murder, to guide their feet into the way of peace.

We not only have the general call of christian charity to engage us in this, but we have a nearer and more immediate motive to impel us, that of converting others as we have been converted ourselves. There was a time when this nation, great and civilized, and adorned as it now is, with the blessed effect of divine and human knowledge; — there was a time, when even this nation, was buried in darkness and barbarity. And had not the zeal of christian legislators, inspired by providence, brought hither the day-spring from on high to visit us, we had perhaps even now been overwhelmed by savage ignorance and ferocity.

“Freely, therefore, as we have received, freely let us give. Let not the sacred beam from heaven be confined to this narrow spot; but as it was brought hither by the generous zeal of ancient worthies, let us in our turn spread the blessing we have received, even to the ends of of the earth.

“We have many advantages in this work, of which former

times were destitute. civilization and christianity had to work their way *here*, through many opposite and contending principles. The foundations of religion were then but ill understood; and the rude manners, as well as the confined knowledge and imperfect policy of the times, when christianity first entered this island, rendered its influence long ineffectual. On the contrary, when the christian missionaries shall go forth, armed not only with zeal, but knowledge, and strong in the generous morals and humane policy of this kingdom (both drawn from the pure fountain of the gospel) the progress of civilization, conversion, and true knowledge, after a foundation once laid, cannot but go on with rapidity and ease.

“The present time seems peculiarly calculated for this great end. It seems to be the *era* appointed by divine providence, for carrying this mighty work into execution. The astonishing successes of his majesty's arms, have disclosed a new and important scene of action, and opened unexpected avenues into those savage regions, for the progress of christianity, and the civilization of mankind. And if the same wise and upright councils, which have lately led us with such glory through a dangerous war, and have at length conducted us to a happy *peace*, shall still continue to guide us, I see not what can prevent us (if we are so inclined) from being the instruments

ments of heaven, in spreading the gospel through regions and climates yet unknown.

“Pleased and animated with this prospect, let us look forward into futurity, and behold cities rising, arts flourishing, christianity and virtue triumphant in those countries where desolation now reigns. Under this preconceived and happy state of things, methinks I behold some grateful CHIEFTAIN of an American tribe, rising up strong in the spirit of christianity, and addressing his surrounding people thus—

‘Would you know, my children, the means which the Divine Providence hath used, in pouring such blessings on us in these latter days? Which of you hath not heard of the name of Britain, an island lying far off in the wide eastern ocean? This island, roused into action by the dangers that threatened her, and sensible at length of her negligence and errors, became great and powerful by adopting the principles of integrity and virtue. Grateful for the blessings she had received, she used not her conquests (like other nations) for the ends of political oppression, but became the friend of mankind, and enlightened every country into which her victorious arms had led her. Not avarice, but manly prudence and christian charity, at length induced her sons to visit these climes; where they now no longer infect you by their

vices, but animate you by their example to true religion and unfeigned virtue. She it is, that hath raised you from the worship of sun and moon, of beasts and reptiles, of stocks and stones, to the true knowledge of the living God, and your Redeemer. She it is, that hath rescued you from that christian, or rather antichristian, idolatry, which was on the point of overwhelming you. She it is, that hath infused into your hearts every christian grace, converting you from violence of blood, to meekness, purity and love.

‘Not only you, my friends, but regions far remote are beginning to feel the effects of her beneficence. Even the hapless *African*, the slave whose bed was the earth, the reward of whose honest labour was chains, and stripes, and misery, even he now rejoiceth in the happy influence of his labours. The rugged spirit of his inexorable master is softened by the commands of Christ. The *Negro* blesteth his humble lot: no longer he forms his wonted wish, which anguish and despair had dictated, of returning after death to his native country; but, better instructed by christianity, looks up to God with hope, and views his everlasting inheritance with joy, and house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens!

‘Happy island! Happy in thyself, because the appointed means of happiness to others!

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‘ Go on in thy great, thy *christian*, enterprise, till the remotest nations of the earth shall feel, and gratefully acknowledge, the effects of thy benevolence! Till every vice of every climate shall yield to divine love and *christian charity*, like its almighty author, shall subdue all things unto itself! Till

‘ all the kingdoms of the world shall be as one flock under one shepherd; and join in that heavenly hymn, which at the birth of christianity proclaimed its great end and purpose of glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will towards men!”

The Definitive Treaty of Friendship and Peace between his Britannic Majesty, the most Christian King, and the King of Spain. Concluded at Paris, the 10th Day of February, 1763. To which, the King of Portugal acceded on the same day.

In the Name of the most Holy and Undivided Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, So be it.

BE it known to all those whom it shall, or may, in any manner, belong.

It has pleased the most High to diffuse the spirit of union and concord among the Princes, whose divisions had spread troubles in the four parts of the world, and to inspire them with the inclination to cause the comforts of peace to succeed to the misfortunes of a long and bloody war, which, having arisen between England and France, during the reign of the most serene and most potent Prince, George the second, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, of glorious memory, continued under the reign of the most serene and most potent Prince George the third, his successor, and, in its progress, communicated itself to Spain and Portugal: conse-

quently, the most serene and most potent Prince, George the third, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenbourg, Arch-Treasurer, and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire; the most serene and most potent Prince, Lewis the fifteenth, by the grace of God, most Christian King; and the most serene and most potent Prince, Charles the third, by the grace of God, King of Spain and of the Indies, after having laid the foundations of peace in the preliminaries, signed at Fountainebleau the 3d of November last; and the most serene and most potent Prince, Don Joseph the first, by the grace of God, King of Portugal and of the Algarves, after having acceded thereto, determined to compleat, without delay, this great and important work. For this purpose, the high contracting parties have named and appointed their respective

spective ambassadors extraordinary, and ministers plenipotentiary, viz. his Sacred Majesty, the King of Great Britain, the most illustrious and most excellent Lord, John, Duke and Earl of Bedford, Marquis of Tavistock, &c. his minister of state, Lieutenant General of his armies, Keeper of his privy seal, Knight of the most noble Order of the garter, and his ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to his most Christian Majesty; his sacred Majesty the most Christian King, the most illustrious and most excellent Lord Cæsar Grabiell de Choiseul, Duke of Praslin, Peer of France, Knight of his orders, Lieutenant General of his armies, and of the province of Brittany, Councillor in all his councils, and minister and secretary of state, and of his commands and finances; his sacred Majesty the Catholic King, the most illustrious and most excellent Lord, Dom Jerome Grimaldi, Marquis de Grimaldi, Knight of the most Christian King's orders, gentleman of his Catholic Majesty's Bed Chamber in employment, and his ambassador extraordinary to his most Christian Majesty, his sacred Majesty the most Faithful King, the most illustrious and most excellent Lord, Martin de Mello and Castro, Knight professed of the order of Christ, of his most Faithful Majesty's council, and his ambassador and minister ple-

nipotentiary to his most Christian Majesty.

Who, after having duly communicated to each other their full powers, in good forms, copies whereof are transcribed at the end of the present treaty of peace, have agreed upon the articles, the tenor of which is as follows.

Art. I. There shall be a christian, universal, and perpetual peace, as well by sea as by land, and a sincere and constant friendship shall be re-established between their Britannick, Most Christian, Catholick, and Most Faithful Majesties, and between their heirs and successors, kingdoms, dominions, provinces, countries, subjects, and vassals, of what quality or condition soever they be, without exception of places, or of persons: so that the high contracting parties shall give the greatest attention to maintain between themselves, and their said dominions and subjects, this reciprocal friendship and correspondence, without permitting, on either side, any kind of hostilities, by sea or by land, to be committed, from henceforth, for any cause, or under any pretence whatsoever, and every thing shall be carefully avoided, which might, hereafter, prejudice the union happily re-established, applying themselves, on the contrary, on every occasion, to procure for each other whatever may contribute to their mutual glory, interests, and advantages

advantages, without giving any assistance or protection, directly or indirectly, to those who would cause any prejudice to either of the high contracting parties; there shall be a general oblivion of every thing that may have been done or committed before or since the commencement of the war, which is just ended.

II. The treaties of Westphalia of 1648; those of Madrid between the crowns of Great-Britain and Spain of 1667, and 1670; the treaties of peace of Nimiguen of 1678 and 1679; of Riswyck of 1697; those of peace and of commerce of Utrecht of 1713; that of Baden of 1714; the treaty of the triple alliance of the Hague of 1717; that of the quadruple alliance of London of 1718; the treaty of peace of Vienna of 1738; the definitive treaty of Aix la Chappelle of 1748; And that of Madrid between the crowns of Great-Britain and Spain of 1750; as well as the treaties between the crowns of Spain and Portugal, of the 13th of February 1668; of the 6th of Feb. 1715; and of the 12th of Feb. 1761; and that of the 11th of April 1713, between France and Portugal, with the guaranties of Great-Britain, serve as a basis and foundation to the peace, and to the present treaty: and for this purpose, they are all renewed and confirmed in the best form, as well as all the treaties in general, which subsisted between the high contracting parties

before the war, as if they were inserted here word for word, so that they are to be exactly observed, for the future, in their whole tenor, and religiously executed on all sides, in all their points which shall not be derogated from by the present treaty, notwithstanding all that may have been stipulated to the contrary by any of the high contracting parties; and all the said parties declare, that they will not suffer any privilege, favour or indulgence, to subsist, contrary to the treaties above confirmed, except what shall have been agreed and stipulated by the present treaty.

III. All the prisoners made, on all sides, as well by land as by sea, and the hostages carried away, or given during the war, and to this day, shall be restored without ransom, six weeks at latest, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty, each crown respectively paying the advances, which shall have been made for the subsistence and maintenance of their prisoners, by the sovereign of the country where they shall have been detained, according to the attested receipts and estimates, and other authentic vouchers, which shall be furnished on one side and the other: and securities shall be reciprocally given for the payment of the debts which the prisoners shall have contracted in the countries where they have been detained until their entire liberty. And all the ships
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of war and merchant vessels which shall have been taken since the expiration of the terms agreed upon for the cessation of hostilities by sea, shall be likewise restored *bona fide*, with all their crews and cargoes : and the execution of this article shall be proceeded upon immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

IV. His most Christian Majesty renounces all pretensions which he has heretofore formed, or might form, to Nova Scotia, or Acadia, in all its parts, and guaranties the whole of it, and with all its dependencies to the King of Great-Britain : Moreover, his most Christian Majesty cedes and guaranties to his said Britannick majesty, in full right, Canada, with all its dependencies, as well as the island of Cape Breton, and all the other islands and coasts in the gulph and river of St. Lawrence, and, in general, every thing that depends on the said countries, lands, islands, and coasts, with the sovereignty, property, possession, and all rights acquired by treaty or otherwise, which the most Christian King, and the crown of France, have had, till now, over the said countries, islands, lands, places, coasts, and their inhabitants, so that the most Christian King cedes and makes over the whole to the said King, and to the crown of Great-Britain, and that in the most ample manner and form, without restriction, and without any liberty to depart from the said cession

and guaranty, under any pretence, or to disturb Great-Britain in the possessions above-mentioned. His Britannick Majesty, on his side, agrees to grant the liberty of the Catholic religion to the inhabitants of Canada : he will, consequently, give the most effectual orders, that his new Roman Catholic subjects may profess the worship of their religion, according to the rights of the Romish church, as far as the laws of Great-Britain permit. His Britannick Majesty further agrees that the French inhabitants, or others who have been subjects of the most Christian King in Canada, may retire with all safety and freedom, wherever they shall think proper, and may sell their estates, provided it be to subjects of his Britannick Majesty, and bring away their effects, as well as their persons, without being restrained in their emigration, under any pretence whatsoever except that of debts, or of criminal prosecutions ; the term, limited for this emigration shall be fixed to the space of eighteen months, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty.

V. The subjects of France shall have the liberty of fishing and drying on a part of the coasts of the island of Newfoundland, such as is specified in the 13th article of the treaty of Utrecht ; which article is renewed and confirmed by the present treaty, (except what relates to the island of Cape Breton,

Breton, as well as to the other islands, and coasts in the mouth and in the gulph of St. Lawrence): and his Britannick Majesty consents to leave the subjects of the most Christian King the liberty of fishing in the gulph of St. Lawrence, on condition that the subjects of France do not exercise the said fishery, but at the distance of three leagues from all the coasts belonging to Great-Britain, as well those of the continent, as those of the islands situated in the said gulph of St. Lawrence. And as to what relates to the fishery on the coast of the island of Cape Breton out of the said gulph, the subjects of the most Christian King shall not be permitted to exercise the said fishery, but at the distance of fifteen leagues from the coasts of the island of Cape Breton; and the fishery on the coasts of Nova Scotia or Acadia, and every where else out of the said gulph, shall remain on the foot of former treaties.

VI. The King of Great-Britain cedes the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, in full right, to his most Christian Majesty to serve as a shelter to the French fishermen; And his said most Christian Majesty engages not to fortify the said islands, to erect no buildings upon them, but merely for the convenience of the fishery, and to keep upon them a guard of fifty men only for the police.

VII. In order to re-establish peace on solid and durable foundations, and to remove for

ever all subject of dispute with regard to the limits of the British and French territories on the continent of America, that for the future, the confines between the dominions of his Britannick Majesty, and those of his most Christian Majesty, in that part of the world, shall be fixed irrevocably by a line drawn along the middle of the river Mississippi, from its source to the river Iberville, and from thence, by a line drawn along the middle of this river, and the Lake Maurepas and Pontchartrain, to the sea; and for this purpose, the most Christian King cedes, in full right, and guaranties to his Britannick Majesty, the river and port of the Mobile, and every thing which he possesses, or ought to possess, on the left side of the river Mississippi, except the town of New Orleans, and the island in which it is situated, which shall remain to France; provided that the river Mississippi shall be equally free, as well to the subjects of Great-Britain, as to those of France, in its whole breadth and length, from its source to the sea, and expressly that part which is between the said island of New Orleans, and the right bank of that river, as well as the passage both in and out of its mouth. It is further stipulated, that the vessels belonging to the subjects of either nation, shall not be stopped, visited or subjected to the payment of any duty whatsoever. The stipulations, inserted in the 4th article, in favour

favour of the inhabitants of Canada, shall also take place, with regard to the inhabitants of the countries ceded by this article.

VIII. The King of Great-Britain shall restore to France the islands of Guadalupe, of Marie Galante, of Desirade, of Martinico, and of Belleisle; and the fortresses of these islands shall be restored in the same condition they were in, when they were conquered by the British arms; provided that his Britannick Majesty's subjects, who shall have settled in the said islands, or those who shall have any commerical affairs to settle there, or in the other places restored to France by the present treaty, shall have liberty to sell their lands and their estates, to settle their affairs, to recover their debts, and to bring away their effects, as well as their persons, on board vessels, which they shall be permitted to send to the said islands; and other places restored as above, and which shall serve for this use only, without being restrained on account of their religion, or under any other pretence whatsoever, except that of debts, or of criminal prosecutions; and for this purpose, the term of eighteen months is allowed to his Britannick Majesty's subjects, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty; but, as the liberty, granted to his Britannick Majesty's subjects, to bring away their per-

sons and effects, in vessels of their nation, may be liable to abuses, if precautions were not taken to prevent them; it has been expressly agreed between his Britannick Majesty and his most Christian Majesty, that the number of English vessels, which shall have leave to go to the said islands and places restored to France, shall be limited, as well as the number of tons of each one; that they shall go in ballast; shall set sail at a fixed time; and shall make one voyage only, all the effects belonging to the English, being to be embarked at the same time. It has been further agreed, that his most Christian Majesty shall cause the necessary passports to be given to the said vessels; that for the greater security, it shall be allowed to place two French clerks or guards, in each of the said vessels, which shall be visited in the landing places, and ports of the said islands, and places restored to France, and that the merchandise, which shall be found therein shall be confiscated.

IX. The most Christian King cedes and guarantes to his Britannick Majesty, in full right, the islands of Granada, and of the Granadines, with the same stipulations in favour of the inhabitants of this Colony, inserted in the IVth article for those of Canada; and the partition of the islands, called Neutral, is agreed and fixed, so that those of Vincent, Dominica, and Tobago, shall remain in full right

right to Great Britain, and that of St. Lucia shall be delivered to France, to enjoy the same likewise in full right; and the high contracting parties guaranty the partition so stipulated.

X. His Britannick Majesty shall restore to France the island of Goree in the condition it was in when conquered: And his most Christian Majesty cedes in full right, and guaranties to the King of Great Britain the river Senegal, with the forts and factories of St. Lewis, Podor, and Galam; and with all the rights and dependencies of the said river Senegal.

XI. In the East-Indies, Great Britain, shall restore to France, in the condition they are now in, the different factories, which that crown possessed as well on the coast of Coromandel, and Orixá, as on that of Malabar, as also in Bengal, at the beginning of the year 1749. And his most Christian Majesty renounces all pretension to the acquisitions which he had made on the coast of Coromandel, and Orixá, since the beginning of the year 1749. His most Christian Majesty shall restore, on his side, all that he may have conquered from Great Britain, in the East Indies, during the present war; and will expressly cause Nattal and Tapanouilly, in the island of Sumatra, to be restored; he engages further, not to erect fortifications, or to keep troops in any part of the dominions of the Subah of Bengal. And in order to preserve future peace on the coast of Coromandel and

Orixá, the English and French shall acknowledge Mahomet Ally Khan for lawful Nabob of the Carnatick, and Salabat Jing for lawful Subah of the Decan; and both parties shall renounce all demands and pretensions of satisfaction, with which they might charge each other, or their Indian Allies, for the depredations, or pillage, committed on the one side, or on the other, during the war.

XII. The island of Minorca shall be restored to his Britannick Majesty, as well as Fort St. Philip, in the same condition they were in, when conquered by the arms of the most Christian King; and with the artillery which was there, when the said island and the said fort were taken.

XIII. The town and port of Dunkirk shall be put into the state fixed by the last treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, and by former treaties. The Cunette shall be destroyed immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, as well as the forts and batteries which defend the entrance on the side of the sea; and provision shall be made, at the same time, for the wholesomeness of the air, and for the health of the inhabitants, by some other means to the satisfaction of the King of Great Britain.

XIV. France shall restore all the countries belonging to the Electorate of Hanover, to the Landgrave of Hesse, to the duke of Brunswick, and to the count of La Lippe Buckebourgh, which
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MR. RICE.
the Broker.



are, or shall be occupied by his most Christian Majesty's arms : The fortresses of these different countries shall be restored in the same condition, they were in, when conquered by the French arms : And the pieces of artillery, which shall have been carried elsewhere, shall be replaced by the same number, of the same bore, weight and metal.

XV. In case the stipulations, contained in the XIIth article of the preliminaries, should not be compleated at the time of the signature of the present treaty, as well with regard to the evacuations to be made by the armies of France of the fortresses of Cleves, Wezel, Guelders, and of all the countries belonging to the King of Prussia, as with regard to the evacuations to be made by the British and French armies of the countries which they occupy in Westphalia, lower Saxony, on the lower Rhine, the upper Rhine, and in all the Empire, and to the retreat of the troops into the dominions of their respective sovereigns; their Britannick, and most Christian Majesties promise to proceed, *bona fide*, with all the dispatch the case will permit of, to the said evacuations, the entire completion whereof they stipulate before the fifteenth of March next, or sooner if it can be done; And their Britannick and most Christian Majesties further engage; and promise to each other, not to furnish any succours, of any kind, to their respective allies, who shall con-

tinue engaged in the war in Germany.

XVI. The decision of the prizes made, in the time of peace, by the subjects of Great-Britain, on the Spaniards, shall be referred to the courts of justice of the admiralty of Great-Britain, conformably to the rules established among all nations, so that the validity of the said prizes, between the British and Spanish nations, shall be decided and judged according to the law of nations, and according to the treaties, in the courts of justice of the nation, who shall have made the capture.

XVII. His Britannick Majesty shall cause to be demolished all the fortifications which his subjects shall have erected in the bay of Honduras, and other places of the territory of Spain in that part of the world, four months after the ratification of the present treaty : And his Catholick Majesty shall not permit his Britannick Majesty's subjects, or their workmen, to be disturbed, or molested, under any pretence whatsoever, in the said places, in their occupation of cutting, loading, and carrying away logwood. And for this purpose, they may build without hindrance, and occupy without interruption, the houses and magazines which are necessary for them, for their families, and for their effects : And his Catholick Majesty assures to them, by this article, the full enjoyment of those advantages, and powers on the

Spanish coasts and territories, as above stipulated, immediately after the ratifications of the present treaty.

XVIII. His Catholick Majesty desists, as well for himself, as for his successors, from all pretensions which he may have formed, in favour of the Guipuscoans, and others his subjects, to the right of fishing in the neighbourhood of the island of Newfoundland.

XIX. The King of Great-Britain shall restore to Spain all the territory which he has conquered in the island of Cuba, with the fortrefs of the Havanna; and this fortrefs, as well as all the other fortresses of the said island, shall be restored in the condition they were in when conquered by his Britannick Majesty's arms; provided, that his Britannick Majesty's subjects, who shall have settled in the said island, restored to Spain by the present treaty, or those who shall have any commercial affairs to settle there, shall have liberty to sell their lands, and their estates, to settle their affairs, to recover their debts, and to bring away their effects, as well as their persons, on board vessels which they shall be permitted to send to the said island restored as above, and which shall serve for that use only, without being restrained on account of their religion, or under any other pretence whatsoever, except that of debts, or of criminal prosecution: and for this purpose, the term of

eighteen months is allowed to his Britannick Majesty's subjects, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty: but as the liberty, granted to his Britannick Majesty's subjects, to bring away their persons, and their effects, in vessels of their nation, may be liable to abuses, if precautions were not taken to prevent them; it has been expressly agreed, between his Britannick Majesty and his Catholick Majesty, that the number of English vessels, which shall have leave to go to the said island restored to Spain, shall be limited, as well as the number of tons of each one; that they shall go in ballast; shall set sail at a fixed time; and shall make one voyage only: all the effects belonging to the English being to be embarked at the same time: It has been further agreed, that his Catholic Majesty shall cause the necessary passports to be given to the said vessels; that, for the greater security, it shall be allowed to place two Spanish clerks, or guards, in each of the said vessels, which shall be visited in the landing-places, and ports of the said island restored to Spain, and that the merchandize, which shall be found therein, shall be confiscated.

XX. In consequence of the restitution stipulated in the preceding article, his Catholick Majesty cedes and guaranties, in full right, to his Britannick Majesty, Florida, with fort St.

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Augustin, and the bay of Pensacola, as well as all that Spain possesses on the continent of North America, to the east, or to the south-east, of the river Mississippi. And, in general, every thing that depends on the said countries and lands, with the sovereignty, property, possession, and all rights, acquired by treaties or otherwise, which the Catholick King, and the crown of Spain, have had, till now, over the said countries, lands, places, and other inhabitants; so that the Catholick King cedes and makes over the whole to the said King, and to the crown of Great Britain, and that in the most ample manner and form. His Britannick Majesty agrees, on his side, to grant to the inhabitants of the countries, above ceded, the liberty of the Catholic religion: He will consequently give the most express and the most effectual orders, that his new Roman Catholick subjects may profess the worship of their religion, according to the rites of the Romish church, as far as the laws of Great Britain permit: his Britannick Majesty further agrees, that the Spanish inhabitants, or others who have been subjects of the Catholick King in the said countries, may retire, with all safety and freedom, wherever they think proper; and may sell their estates, provided it be to his Britannick Majesty's subjects, and bring away their effects, as well as their persons, without being

restrained in their emigration, under any pretence whatsoever, except that of debts, or of criminal prosecutions: the term, limited for this emigration, being fixed to the space of eighteen months, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty. It is moreover stipulated, that his Catholick Majesty shall have power to cause all the effects, that may belong to him, to be brought away, whether it be artillery, or other things.

XXI. The French and Spanish troops shall evacuate all the territories, lands, towns, places, and castles, of his most Faithful Majesty, in Europe, without any reserve, which shall have been conquered by the armies of France and Spain, and shall restore them in the same condition they were in when conquered, with the same artillery, and ammunition, which were found there: And with regard to the Portuguese colonies in America, Africa, or in the East Indies, if any change shall have happened there, all Things shall be restored on the same footing they were in, and conformably to the preceding treaties which subsisted between the courts of France, Spain, and Portugal, before the present war.

XXII. All the papers, letters, documents, and archives, which were found in the countries, territories, towns, and places, that are restored, and those belonging to the countries ceded, shall be, respectively

ly and *bona fide*, delivered, or furnished at the same time, if possible, that possession is taken, or, at latest, four months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, in whatever places the said papers or documents may be found.

XXIII. All the countries and territories, which may have been conquered, in whatsoever part of the World, by the arms of their Britannick and most Faithful Majesties, as well as by those of their most Christian and Catholick Majesties, which are not included in the present treaty, either under the title of cessions, or under the title of restitutions, shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring any compensation.

XXIV. As it is necessary to assign a fixed Epoch for the restitutions, and the evacuations, to be made by each of the high contracting parties; it is agreed, that the British and French troops shall compleat, before the fifteenth of March next, all that shall remain to be executed of the 12th and 13th articles of the preliminaries, signed the third day of November last, with regard to the evacuation to be made in the empire, or elsewhere. The island of Belleisle shall be evacuated six weeks after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, or sooner if it can be done. Guadeloupe, Desirade, Marie Galante, Martinico, and St. Lucia, three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present

treaty, or sooner if it can be done. Great Britain shall likewise, at the end of three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, or sooner if it can be done, enter into possession of the river and port of the Mobile, and of all that is to form the limits of the territory of Great Britain, on the side of the river Mississippi, as they are specified in the 7th article. The island of Goree shall be evacuated by Great Britain, Three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty; and the island of Minorca, by France, at the same Epoch, or sooner if it can be done; and according to the conditions of the 6th article, France shall likewise enter into possession of the islands of St. Peter, and of Miquelon, at the end of three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty. The factories in the East Indies shall be restored six months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, or sooner if it can be done. The fortrefs of the Havanna, with all that has been conquered in the island of Cuba, shall be restored three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, or sooner if it can be done: And, at the same time, Great Britain shall enter into possession of the country ceded by Spain, according to the 20th article. All the places and countries of his most Faithful Majesty, in Europe, shall be restored

restored immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty; and the Portuguese colonies, which may have been conquered, shall be restored in the space of three months in the West Indies, and of six months in the East Indies, after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty or sooner if it can be done. All the fortresses, the restitution whereof is stipulated above, shall be restored with the artillery and ammunition, which were found there at the time of the conquest. In consequence whereof the necessary orders shall be sent by each of the high contracting parties, with reciprocal passports for the ships that shall carry them, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

XXV. His Britannick Majesty, as Elector of Brunswick Lunenbourg, as well for himself as for his heirs and successors, and all the dominions and possessions of his said Majesty in Germany, are included and guarantied by the present treaty of peace.

XXVI. Their Sacred Britannick, most Christian, Catholick, and most Faithful Majesties, promise to observe, sincerely, and *bona fide*, all the articles contained and settled in the present treaty; and they will not suffer the same to be infringed, directly or indirectly, by their respective subjects; and the said high contracting parties, generally and recipro-

cally, guaranty to each other all the stipulations of the present treaty.

XXVII. The solemn ratifications of the present treaty, expedited in good and due form, shall be exchanged in this city of Paris, between the high contracting parties, in the space of a month, or sooner if possible, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present treaty.

In witness whereof, We the under-written, their ambassadors Extraordinary and ministers Plenipotentiary, have signed with our hand, in their name, and in virtue of our full powers, the present Definitive-Treaty, and have caused the seal of our arms to be put thereto.

Done at Paris the tenth of February 1763.

(L. S.) BEDFORD, C. P. S.

(L. S.) CHOISEUL, Duc
DE PRASLIN.

(L. S.) EL. MARQUIS DE
GRIMALDI.

SEPARATE ARTICLES.

I. **SOME** of the titles made use of by the contracting powers, either in the full powers, and other acts, during the course of the negotiation, or in the preamble of the present treaty, not being generally acknowledged; it has been agreed, that no prejudice shall ever result therefrom to any of the said contracting parties, and that the titles, taken or omitted, on either side, on occasion of the said negotiation, and of the pre-

present treaty, shall not be cited, or quoted as a precedent.

II. It has been agreed and determined, that the French language, made use of in all the copies of the present treaty, shall not become an example, which may be alledged, or made a precedent of, or prejudice, in any manner, any of the contracting powers; and that they shall conform themselves for the future, to what has been observed, and ought to be observed, with regard to, and on the part of, powers who are used, and have a right, to give and to receive copies of like treaties in another language than French; the present treaty having still the same force and effect, as if the aforesaid custom had been therein observed.

III. Though the King of Portugal has not signed the present definitive treaty, their Britannick, most Christian, and Catholick Majesties, acknowledge, nevertheless, that his most Faithful Majesty is formally included therein as a contracting party; and as if he had expressly signed the said treaty: consequently, their Britannick, most Christian, and Catholick Majesties, respectively and conjointly, promise to his most Faithful Majesty, in the most express and most binding manner, the execution of all and every the clauses, contained in the said treaty, on his act of accession.

The present separate articles shall have the same force as if

they were inserted in the treaty.

In witness whereof, we the underwritten Ambassadors Extraordinary, and ministers plenipotentiary of their Britannick, most Christian, and Catholick Majesties, have signed the present separate articles, and have caused the seal of our arms to be put thereto.

Done at Paris the 10th of February, 1763.

(L. S.) BEDFORD, C.P.S.

(L. S.) CHOISEUL, DUC DE PRASLIN.

(L. S.) EL MARQUIS DE GRIMALDI.

His Britannick Majesty's Full Power.

GEORGE R.

GEOERGE the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenbourg, Arch-Treasurer and Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, Greeting. Whereas, in order to perfect the peace, between us and our good brother the most Faithful King, on the one part, and our good brothers the most Christian and Catholick Kings, on the other, which has been happily begun by the preliminary articles already signed at Fontainebleau the third of this month, and to bring the same to the desired end, we have thought proper to invest some fit person with full authority, on our part; know ye, that we, having most entire confidence

confidence in the fidelity, judgment, skill, and ability in managing affairs of the greatest consequence, of our right trusty and right entirely beloved Cousin and Counsellor, John Duke and Earl of Bedford, Marquis of Tavistock, Baron Russell of Cheneyes, Baron Russell of Thornhaugh, and Baron Howland of Streatham, Lieut. Gen. of our forces, keeper of our Privy Seal, Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the counties of Bedford and Devon, Knt. of our most noble order of the Garter, and our Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to our good brother the most Christian King, have nominated, made, constituted, and appointed, as by these presents, we do nominate, make, constitute, and appoint him, our true, certain, and undoubted Minister, Commissary, Deputy, Procurator, and Plenipotentiary, giving to him all and all manner of power, faculty, and authority, as well as our general and special command (yet so as that the general do not derogate from the special, or on the contrary) for us and in our name, to meet and confer, as well singly and separately, as jointly and in a body, with the Ambassadors, Commissaries, Deputies, and Plenipotentiaries of the Princes whom it may concern, vested with sufficient power and authority for that purpose, and with them to agree upon, treat, consult, and conclude concerning the re-establishing as soon

as may be, a firm and lasting peace, and sincere friendship and concord; and whatever shall be so agreed and concluded, for us and in our name, to sign, and to make a treaty or treaties, on what shall have been so agreed and concluded, and to transact every thing else that may belong to the happy completion of the aforesaid work, in as ample a manner and form, and with the same force and effect, as we ourselves, if we were present, could do and perform; engaging and promising, on our royal word, that we will approve, ratify, and accept, in the best manner, whatever shall happen to be transacted and concluded by our plenipotentiary, and that we will never suffer any person to infringe or act contrary to the same, either in the whole or in part. In witness and confirmation whereof, we have caused our great seal of Great Britain, to be fixed to these presents, signed with our royal hand. Given at our palace at St. James's the 12th day of November 1762, in the Third year of our Reign.

His most Christian Majesty's Full Power.

LEWIS, by the Grace of God, King of France, and Navarre, To all who shall see these Presents, Greeting. Whereas the preliminaries, signed at Fontainebleau the 3d of November of the last year, laid the foundation of the peace re-established between us and our

our most dear and most beloved good brother and cousin the King of Spain, on the one part, and our most dear and most beloved good brother the King of Great Britain, and our most dear and most beloved good brother and cousin the King of Portugal, on the other; We have had nothing more at heart, since that happy epoch, than to consolidate and strengthen, in the most lasting manner, so salutary and so important a work, by a solemn and definitive treaty between us and the said powers. For these causes, and other good considerations, us thereunto moving we trusting entirely in the capacity and experience, zeal and fidelity for our service, of our most dear and well beloved Cousin, Cæsar Gabriel de Choiseul, Duke of Praslin, peer of France, Knight of our Orders, Lieut. Gen. of our forces, and of the province of Britany, Counsellor in all our Councils, Minister and Secretary of State, and of our Commands and Finances. We have named, appointed, and deputed him, and by these presents, signed with our Hand, do name, appoint, and depute him, our Minister Plenipotentiary, giving him full and absolute power to act in that quality, and to confer, negotiate, treat, and agree, jointly with the minister plenipotentiary of our most dear and most beloved good brother the King of Great Britain, the minister and plenipotentiary of our most dear and most beloved good

brother and cousin the King of Spain, and the minister plenipotentiary of our most dear and most beloved good brother and cousin the King of Portugal, vested with full powers, in good form, to agree, conclude, and sign, such articles, conditions, conventions, declarations, definitive treaty, accessions, and other acts whatsoever, that he shall judge proper for securing and strengthening the great work of peace, the whole with the same latitude and authority that we ourselves might do, if we were there in person, even though there should be something which might require a more special order than what is contained in these presents, promising, on the faith and word of a King, to approve, keep firm and stable for ever, to fulfil and execute punctually, all that our said Cousin, the Duke of Praslin, shall have stipulated, promised and signed in virtue of the present full power, without our ever acting contrary thereto, or permitting any thing contrary thereto, for any cause, or under any pretence whatsoever, as also to cause our letters of ratification to be expedited in good form, and to cause them to be delivered, in order to be exchanged within the time that shall be agreed upon. For such is our pleasure. In witness whereof, we have caused our seal to be put to these presents. Given at Versailles the 7th day of the month of February, in the year of
grace

Grace 1763, and of our reign the forty-eight. Signed Lewis, and on the fold, by the King, The Duke of Choiseul. Sealed with the great seal of yellow wax.

His Catholick Majesty's Full Power.

DON Carlos, by the Grace of God, King of Castille, of Leon, of Arrogan, of the Two Sicilies, of Jerusalem, of Navarre, of Granada, of Toledo, of Valencia, of Galicia, of Majorca, of Seville, of Sardinia, of Cordova, of Corsica, of Murcia, of Jaen, of the Algarves, of Algecira, of Gibraltar, of the Canary Islands, of the East and West Indies, Islands and Continent, of the Ocean, Arch-Duke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, of Brabant and Milan, Count of Hapsburg, of Flanders, of Tirol and Barcelona; Lord of Biscay and of Molino, &c. Whereas Preliminaries of a solid and lasting peace between this Crown, and that of France on the one part, and that of England and Portugal on the other, were concluded and signed in the Royal Residence of Fontainebleu, the 3d of November of the present year, and the respective Ratifications thereof exchanged on the 22d of the same month, by ministers authorized for that purpose, wherein it is promised, that a definitive treaty should be forthwith entered upon, having established and regulated the chief points upon which it is to turn: and whereas in the

same manner as I granted to you, Don Jerome Grimaldi, Marquis de Grimaldi, Knight of the Order of the Holy Ghost, Gentleman of my Bed-chamber with Employment, and my Ambassador Extraordinary to the most Christian King, my full power to treat, adjust, and sign the beforementioned preliminaries, it is necessary to grant the same to you, or to some other, to treat, adjust, and sign the promised definitive treaty of peace as aforesaid. Therefore, as you the said Don Jerome Grimaldi, Marquis de Grimaldi, are at the convenient place, and as I have every day fresh motives, from your approved fidelity and zeal, capacity and prudence, to entrust to you this, and other like concerns of my crown, I have appointed you my minister plenipotentiary, and granted to you my full power, to the end that, in my name, and representing my person, you may treat, regulate, settle, and sign the said definitive treaty of peace between my crown, and that of France on the one part, that of England, and that of Portugal on the other, with the ministers who shall be equally and specially authorized by their respective sovereigns for the same purpose; acknowledging, as I do from this time acknowledge, as accepted and ratified, whatever you shall so treat, conclude and sign; promising on my royal word, that I will observe and fulfil the same, will cause it to be observed and fulfilled

filled, as if it had been treated, concluded and signed by myself. In witness whereof, I have caused these presents to be dispatched, signed by my hand, sealed with my privy seal, and countersigned by my underwritten councillor of state, and first secretary for the department of state and of war. Buen Retiro the tenth of December 1762.

(Signed) I THE KING.
(And lower) Rich. Wall.

Declaration of his most Christian Majesty's Plenipotentiary, with regard to the debts due to the Canadians.

THE King of Great Britain having desired, that the payment of the letters of exchange and bills, which had been delivered to the Canadians for the necessities furnished to the French troops, should be secured, his most Christian Majesty, entirely disposed to render to every one that justice which is legally due to them, has declared, and does declare, that the said bills and letters of exchange, shall be punctually paid agreeably to a liquidation made in a convenient time, according to the distance of the places, and to what shall be possible, taking care, however, that the bills and letters of exchange, which the French subjects may have at the time of this declaration, be not confounded with the bills and letters of exchange, which are in the possession of the new subjects of the King of Great Britain.

In witness whereof, we the

underwritten minister of his most Christian Majesty, duly authorized for this purpose, have signed the present declaration, and caused the seal of our arms to be put thereto.

Done at Paris the 10th of February 1763.

CHOISEUL, Duc de Praslin.
(L. S.)

Declaration of his Britannick Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, with regard to the limits of Bengal in the East Indies.

WE the underwritten ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the King of Great Britain, in order to prevent all subject of dispute on account of the limits of the dominions of the Subah of Bengal, as well as of the coast of Coromandel and Orixá, declare in the name and by order of his said Britannick Majesty, that the said dominions of the Subah of Bengal shall be reputed not to extend farther than Yanaon exclusively, and that Yanaon shall be considered as included in the north part of the coast of Coromandel or Orixá.

In witness whereof, &c. we the underwritten minister plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Great Britain, have signed the present declaration, and have caused the seal of our arms to be put thereto.

Done at Paris the 10th of February 1763.

BEDFORD, C. P. S.
(L. S.)

ACCESSION

ACCESSION of his most faithful Majesty.

In the Name of the most Holy and Undivided Trinity, Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

So be it.

BE it known to all those to whom it shall, or may belong; The Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries of his Britannick Majesty, of his most Christian Majesty, and of his Catholick Majesty, having concluded and signed at Paris, the 10th of February of this year, a Definitive Treaty of Peace, and separate Articles, the tenor of which is as follows.

(Fiat insertio.)

And the said Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries having in a friendly manner invited the Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary of his most Faithful Majesty to accede thereto in the name of his said Majesty; the underwritten ministers plenipotentiary, viz. on the part of the most serene and most potent Prince, George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenbourg, Arch-Treasurer and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, the most illustrious and most excellent Lord, John, Duke and Earl of Bedford, Marquis of Tavistock, &c. Minister of State of the King of Great Britain, Lieutenant General of his Forces, Keeper of his Privy

Seal, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, and his Ambassador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his most Christian Majesty; and on the part of the most serene and most potent Prince, Don Joseph the First, by the grace of God, King of Portugal and the Algraves, the most illustrious and most excellent Lord, Martin de Mello and Castro, Knight professed of the order of Christ, of his most Faithful Majesty's council, and his Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary to his most Christian Majesty, in virtue of their full powers, which they have communicated to each other, and of which copies shall be added at the end of the present act, have agreed upon what follows; viz. his most Faithful Majesty desiring most sincerely to concur in the speedy re-establishment of peace, accedes, in virtue of the present act, to the said definitive treaty and separate articles, as they are above transcribed, without any reserve or exception, in the firm confidence that every thing that is promised to his said Majesty, will be, *bona fide*, fulfilled; declaring at the same time, and promising to fulfil, with equal fidelity, all the articles, clauses, and conditions, which concern him. On his side, his Britannick Majesty accepts the present accession of his most Faithful Majesty, and promises likewise to fulfil, without any reserve or exception, all the articles,

ticles, clauses, and conditions, contained in the said definitive Treaty and separate articles above inserted. The ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged in the space of one month, to be computed from this day, or sooner if it can be done.

In witness whereof, we, Ambassadors and Ministers Plenipotentiary of his Britannick Majesty, and of his most Faithful Majesty, have signed the present act, and have caused the seal of our arms to be put thereto.

Done at Paris, the 10th of February, 1763.

(L.S.) BEDFORD, C.P.S.

(L.S.) De MELLO & CASTRO.

His most Faithful Majesty's full Power.

DON Joseph, by the grace of God, King of Portugal and of the Algarves, on this side the sea, and on that side in Africa, Lord of Guinea, and of the conquests, navigation, commerce, of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia, and India, &c. I make known to those who shall see these my letters Patent, that desiring nothing more than to see the flame of war, which has raged for many years in all Europe, extinguished, and to co-operate (as far as it depends upon me) towards its being succeeded by a just peace, established upon solid principles: And being informed, that great part of the Belligerent powers

entertain the same pacific dispositions, I am to nominate a person, to assist, in my name at the assemblies and conferences to be held upon this important business, who by his nobility, prudence and dexterity, is worthy of my confidence; whereas these several qualities concur in Martin de Mello de Castro, of my council, and my envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of London; and as from the experience I have, that he has always served me to my satisfaction, in every thing that I have charged him with, relying, that I shall, from henceforward, have fresh cause for the confidence I have placed in him, I nominate and constitute him my Ambassador and Plenipotentiary, in order that he may, as such, assist, in my name, at any congresses, assemblies, or conferences, as well public, as private, in which the business of pacification may be treated: negotiating and agreeing with the ambassadors and plenipotentiaries of the said belligerent powers, whatever may relate to the said peace; and concluding what he shall negotiate between me and any Belligerent Kings and Princes, under the conditions he shall stipulate in my Royal Name: therefore, for the above purposes I grant him all the full powers and authority, general and special, which may be necessary; and I promise upon the faith and word of a King that I will acknowledge to be firm

firm and valid, and will ratify within the time agreed upon whatever shall be contracted and stipulated by my said Ambassador and Plenipotentiary with the aforesaid Ambassadors and Ministers of the Belligerent Kings and Princes, who shall be furnished by them with equal powers; in witness whereof, I have ordered these presents to be made out, signed by myself, sealed with the seal of my arms thereunto affixed, and countersigned by my secretary and minister of state for foreign affairs and war. Given at the palace of our Lady of Ajuda, the 18th day of September, of the year from the birth of our Lord Jesus Christ, 1762.

*Locus Sigilli
pendentis.* THE KING.
Don Lewis da Cunha.

Letters patent whereby your Majesty is pleased to nominate Martin de Mello de Castro to be your Ambassador and Plenipotentiary for the negotiation and conclusion of peace, in the form above set forth.

For your Majesty's inspection.

*Declaration of his Most Faithful
Majesty's Ambassador and Mi-
nister Plenipotentiary, with re-
gard to the Alternating with
Great Britain and France.*

WHEREAS on the conclusion of the negotiation of the definitive treaty, signed

at Paris the 10th day of Feb. a difficulty arose as to the order of signing which might have retarded the conclusion of the said treaty. We the underwritten, Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary of his most Faithful Majesty, declare, that the Alternative observed, on the part of the King of Great Britain, and the most Christian King, with the most Faithful King, in the act of accession of the court of Portugal, was granted by their Britannick and most Christian Majesties, solely with a view to accelerate the conclusion of the definitive treaty, and by that means, the more speedily to consolidate so important and so salutary a work; and that this complaisance of their Britannick and most Christian Majesties shall not be made any precedent of for the future; the court of Portugal shall not alledge it as an example in their favour; shall derive therefrom no right, title, or pretension, for any cause, or under any pretence whatsoever.

In witness whereof, we, Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary of his most Faithful Majesty, duly authorized for this purpose, have signed the present declaration, and have caused the seal of our arms to be put thereto.

Done at Paris, the 10th of February, 1763.

MARTIN de MELLO de CASTRO.

(L. S.)



Solutions to the Problems in No. XVII.

Prob. I. answered by Mr. Thomas Freak.

LET x = the departure, $x + a$ = the distance sailed, then $\sqrt{2ax + a^2}$ will be the difference of latitude and by the question we have $x : \sqrt{2ax + a^2} :: \sqrt{2ax + a^2} : x + a$, $x^2 + ax = 2ax + a^2$, and consequently $x - a = \frac{a^2}{x}$ which being solved by the known methods we shall get $x = \frac{1}{2}a \times \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{1}$, by which the rest of the questæ will be easily obtained.

In much the same manner the solution is given by Mess. J. Luty, C. Barret, O. Walker, and G. Kid.

Prob. II. answered by Mr. J. Barber of Saxmundham the proposer.

Put x = the head diameter, y = the bung, $a = 37.815, 75$, and $b = 126652.75$, then $2x^2y = a$, and $4xy^2 + 2x^3 = b$, by mensuration and the nature of the question. Now $y = \frac{a}{2x^2}$ per first equation, which value being substituted into the second we have $\frac{a^2}{x^3} 2x^2 = b$, whence $a^2 + 2x^6 = bx^3$. Solved gives $x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{b}{4} + \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{16} - \frac{a^2}{4}}} = 24, 5$. then $y = 31. 5$. and the length = 49.

. We shall defer giving a solution to the next question till another opportunity, as we are in expectation of an elegant one from an ingenious correspondent who has frequently enriched our collection with his favours.

New Mathematical Questions.

Prob. I. Mr. A. Wood.

To determine the angle which a given diameter of a given ellipsis makes with its corresponding radius of curvature.

Prob.

Prob. II. *By Mr. Tho. Rawson.*

Two partners A and B, gained 800*l.* by trading together, when they first began business, B's stock was less than A's by 161*l.* B's whole gain was 380*l.* I demand the stock of each.

Prob. III. *By Mr. D. Short.*

Of all the spheroids, having the same sum of the squares (d) of the semi-axes; to determine, that whose solidity is the greatest possible.

GENTLEMEN,
YOUR Inserting the following trifle will particularly oblige your constant reader,

C. D.

R E B U S.

A duty enjoin'd in religion,
With three-fifths of the Glastonbury fame.
If you have but the wit of a wigeon,
Will quickly discover the name
Of a lady, who dresses remarkably smart,
And who (void of effect) aims to gain ev'ry heart.



P O E T R Y.

*Part of the XIII. Chapter of the first Epistle
to the CORINTHIANS, paraphrased
By J. T. P.*

WHEN crude conceptions crow'd
the vacant brain,
The hisping sounds bespeak a childish
strain;
But when we stretch on life's short
bounded span,
Maturer notions ripen us to man.
As such, we think, and talk; with such
engage;
See the vast change 'twixt infancy and
age.
So darkly thro' a glass we dimly pry,
And lowly treat stupendous matters
high:

Not so, when we the heav'n of heav'n
attain,
Free from each doubt, perplexity, and
pain;
There, face to face, no cloud obstructs
the sight,
Borne on the rays of God's broad blaz-
ing light,
We know, are known, and talk with
him aright.

A PENITENTIAL HYMN.

I.
WHERE shall I lay my weary
head;
Say on whose breast repose?

To

To whom disclose the nightly dread,
Resulting from my woes?

II.

What lamentation shall I chuse,
What words t'express my grief?
When I would speak, my thoughts I lose,
They scorn from words relief.

III.

Oh then to thee, my God, I cry,
Thou understand'st my groan;
Tho' words I want, thou'lt not deny
To hear my silent groan.

IV.

Then view my heart, and know my case,
All's naked to Thy eye,
Thou seest and know'st, how good, or
bale,
For who can hide from thee.

V.

With pity look, thy wrath suspend,
(That I may live to praise)
From such and every sin defend,
And sanctify my ways.

Mr. Woodward's New

OCCASIONAL PROLOGUE,

*As spoken by him on Tuesday Night the 15th,
at Covent-Garden Theatre.*

TIS strange (excuse my gravity) 'tis
passing strange,
How much this giddy world is giv'n to
change!

The days, the seasons change—and men
and women,

All change their minds, and all that can
—their linen.

Let the grave moralist with curious eye
Observe the busy throng that sell and
buy;

“Change, Sir, I must have Change,” is
all the cry.

The world a mere *Change-Alley* we may
call:

Stars, tides and stocks, and actors rise
and fall.

Thus I, who late in miserable case,
With shrug repentant, and with tragic
face,

Most humbly sued you'd take the wand'
rer in,

And temped now to more than comic
grin,

Am forc'd to give these deep reflections
birth,

And shew my wisdom to disguise my
mirth.

Truth is, the strange delight your smiles
impart,
Has often rais'd too high my consci-
ous heart,
Inspir'd my airs, and sometimes—
spoil'd my part.

Hence has a *Giant Bard* (you all know
who)

In lines most bitter, and of course most
true,

Remark'd on *Woodward's tricks, and flarts,*
and *solims,*

His twisted features and his tortur'd limbs!

His wink impertinent, his fancy slave,

His grin ridiculous, his careless air!

His more than idiot-vacancy of face,

His monkey arts, and unkindest grimace!

That furrow'd cheeks with untaught
pleasure fill,

And make *sage critics laugh against their
will.*

Alas! poor wisdom! what a cruel case,
That wanton joy should thus usurp her
face!

That grins detested, and intrusive mirth,
Should make her hate herself, and curse her
birth!

The case is hard, I own, the censure
true;

But what would these wise mortals have
me do?

When all around such partial smiles I
see,

And each kind aspect seems to beam on
me,

'Twere want of grace to check a grate-
ful heart,

I can't but feel the pleasure you impart!
O! if your smiles should haply be

misplac'd,
Like my imputed errors let them last,

And inclination kindly take for taste!

Yet, under Bobadil's grave mask to-
night,

I'll hide the antic bawble from your sight;

In calm composure smother my *Trinidad*,

And take for all my faults the *East-Ind*!

A WINTER'S THOUGHT,

I.

WHAT, tho' the sun withdraw
his ray,
And clouds bedark the sky;
Yet soon shall winter steal away,
And spring salute the eye.

II.

But ah! when win'try age draws on,
A dreary scene's in store!

Life's

Life's fun, that warm'd the heart, is
gone,
And spring returns no more.

III.

Then oh! before that sun goes down,
And sets in endless night,
Come wisdom, with thy starry crown,
And guide my steps aright.

IV.

Thee, virtue, too, celestial maid!
Thy sacred blessings bring;
Life then, though sunk in winter's shade,
Shall wear the bloom of spring.

Extempore by an Officer.

WAR is over, peace is come,
Sheath thy sword, unbrace the
drum;
Soldier sing thy warlike tale,
Kiss thy doxy, quaff thy ale;
Bare thy breast, shew thy fear,
Profits of a few'n years war;
Tell thy neighbours round thy cot
This is all that thou hast got;

Shou'd they ask thee any more,
Tell them peace doth all restore.

EPIGRAM.

TO Churchill the bard, cries the
W——r dean,
Leathern breeches! white stockings!
pray what do you mean?
'Tis shameful, irrev'rent—You must
keep to church-rules.
—If wife ones, I will—and if not,
they're for fools:
If reason don't bind me, I'll shake of
all fetters;
To be black and all black I shall leave to
my betters.

A——'s grown daughter t'other fa
Was seen again to grin;
What's Charley wheel'd about once more?
Yes, Charley is got in.

O! what that wretched bark can save,
Be fortune e'er so kind,
Whose ballast shakes with every wave,
And shifts with every wind!

Miss St——a, to Dr. J. S——, Dr.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
A Wash to mend complexion nought	—	—	0 5
A pocket book for witty thought	—	—	0 2 6
A famous ball to sweeten breath	—	—	0 0 4
Pomatum brush and dentifrice	—	—	0 0 9
A snuff box with a hinge of gold	—	—	0 5 3
As full of snuff as it can hold	—	—	0 0 3 1/2
Buttons and buckles each a pair	—	—	0 0 2
White gloves to hand the lady fair	—	—	0 1 0
An able cane with pinchbeck head	—	—	0 9 9 1/2
New rowels to my spurs for speed	—	—	0 0 1
With holland sleeves one shirt made new	—	—	0 8 10
A cambrick handkerchief for shew	—	—	0 2 6
For mims and dabs and new cravat	—	—	0 2 7
A wig new mounted and a hat	—	—	0 4 1
Dress'd and adorned with full blown rose	—	—	0 3 0
A pair of thread and filken hose	—	—	0 13 4
Soleing a pair of easy shoes	—	—	0 0 10
Ditto a pair of boots of Joe's	—	—	0 1 0
A rug to save his well cleaned frock	—	—	0 10 10
A button, loop, hose, shirt and stock	—	—	0 10 4
My horses trim'd and two removes	—	—	0 0 3
A whip and girt and four new shoes	—	—	0 4 4
New housing made of old grey coat	—	—	0 0 6
A peck of beans a strike of oats	—	—	0 1 10
Stomach gone two days together	—	—	0 1 9
And of my breech two bits of leather	—	—	0 0 4
Some few fine speeches rais'd full high	—	—	0 0 3
Some thoughts sublime in poetry	—	—	0 0 5

T

Gazing

Gazing on you my trembling hand	}	_____	_____	o	o	†
Let fall a cup and spoiled my band	}	_____	_____	o	3	o
From chin the ale with trickling haste	}	_____	_____	o	1	o
Stain'd my best coat below the waist	}	_____	_____	o	3	o
Gave to your maid the cook, and Ned		_____	_____	o	3	o
And to the girl that made my bed		_____	_____	o	1	o
Damage receiv'd from hanging farts		_____	_____	o	o	7
Five hundred sighs and aching hearts		_____	_____	o	1	6
Five hundred bumpers to my dear		_____	_____	3	10	10
And fifty drams my soul to cheer		_____	_____	o	12	6
Asiæfetida and Hartshorn drops		_____	_____	o	1	6
With white wine, whey and other slops		_____	_____	o	1	3
For the loud laugh that I have flood	}	_____	_____	o	8	1½
When think of nought but you I cou'd	}	_____	_____	o	8	1½
For asking questions ten times o'er	}	_____	_____	o	2	9
Once were my shoulders beat full fore	}	_____	_____	o	2	9
For tedious nights and frightful dreams		_____	_____	o	o	2
For days sigh'd out in dismal themes		_____	_____	o	1	4
For jealous fears and black despair		_____	_____	o	1	1½
And envy which my breast did tear		_____	_____	o	o	6
For letters three the first to prove	}	_____	_____	o	o	9
The noblest passion to be love	}	_____	_____	o	o	9
The second pen'd with care to show	}	_____	_____	o	1	o
The blessings of the marriage vow	}	_____	_____	o	1	o
The third sum'd up what shou'd unite	}	_____	_____	o	o	6
And shou'd that all in us wou'd meet	}	_____	_____	o	o	6
				Total 9 15 7½		



Foreign and Domestic Occurrences.

Paris, February 25.

HEY write from Poitiers an account of a fact that is curious, and may be useful by being made public. The Sieur de Bernay, a gentleman of Poitou, knight of the order of St. Louis, and formerly an officer in the French guards, had never had any illness which required him to take advice or medicine; at the age of three-score, his beard, eyebrows, and eyelashes fell off; after which all the hair of his head and body, without being sensible of any alteration in his health. Three or four months after this his beard began to grow, but not altogether so thick as before. Six months after that he had a slight fever, during which his eyebrows and eyelashes were perceived to grow again. The eyebrows are as thick as they were before, but the eyelashes much more thin; but none of the hair upon his body.

L O N D O N.

Extract of a Letter from Mittau, Feb.

"On the 10th of January last, our old duke, John Ernest, arrived here with the prince Peter, his son. His serene highness immediately convoked all our nobility, from whom he received the oath of fidelity. Never was the court so numerous. Never was the affluency of the people so great before. Ever since one pressed forward with eagerness to see a sovereign, whom misfortune had driven from his throne for twenty-three years, and who is at last going to mount it, when he is on the point of descending into his grave.

"Before his return to Riga, his serene highness caused universals to be published, and fixed up, containing in substance assurances of his paternal affection to all the nobility and inhabitants of the duchies of Courland and Semigall, and informing them that his solemn entry into our city would take place on the 22d.

"Ac-

"Accordingly, in the night between the 21st and 22d, our city companies, as well horse as foot, mounted guard around the palace, where the princes Peter and Charles de Biren had just alighted. On the day after, they were joined by their officers, and with drums beating, and colours flying, drew up a double line before the said princes Hotel. A battalion of Russians, commanded by prince Charles in person, soon after joined them.

"At eleven o'clock, a courier having brought the news of duke John's approach, carriages, and led horses, very richly caparisoned, and escorted by a detachment of the green guards, marched out to meet his highness. On the standard belonging to this detachment was written *pro Patria*. The blue guards, bearing the standard of duke James, followed. Our magistrates went out in their coaches. Behind them marched a Russian battalion.

"In this state his highness advanced towards the city. At noon all the bells in our churches rang, and a salvo was made of 101 pieces of cannon from our citadel and ramparts. At the same instant twelve equipages, with six horses each, superbly harnessed, and in which were the principal members of the regency, together with four equipages, in which were our Magistracy, and thirty others belonging to the nobility, all drawn by six horses, began the procession; and were followed by twenty postilions blowing their horns, about fifty coaches, containing the gentlemen of the household, the detachment of the blue guards, another of the green, and a company of the hunters belonging to our guards du corps. His serene highness, accompanied by three Courland noblemen, appeared next, attended by a number of troopers on horseback. Prince Peter de Biren at the head of a select body of our young nobility, followed after him. Then came four magnificent coaches, in which were the duchess de Biren, and three Courland ladies of honour belonging to the Court, and some horses of state. An innumerable multitude of people closed the cavalcade.

"When his highness entered the city, the Russian troops, drawn up in a line, made three discharges with their musketry, which were answered by a salvo from 101 pieces of cannon, and the ringing of all the bells in our town. Cries of joy and unremitted acclamations proclaimed the general satisfaction felt on this occasion.

At the foot of the steps leading into the palace, his highness was received by the heads of the regency. Upwards of a hundred ladies of distinction also received the Duchess at the same place. At length, about four o'clock in the afternoon, the whole company were seated at table, and the evening concluded with the liveliest demonstrations of joy."

March. 22. This day at noon peace was proclaimed, pursuant to his Majesty's warrant, in the following manner, viz.

At 10 o'clock the officers of arms assembled at St. James's gate, properly apparelled, on horseback; when the proclamation was read with the usual solemnity.

From thence they marched to Charing-Cross, in the following order, viz.

Guards to clear the way.

Constables and beaules, two and two, bareheaded, with staves.

The high constable.

The officers of the high bailiff of Westminster.

The high bailiff.

The grenadier guards, with drawn swords.

Knights marshals men, two and two. Drums.

The king's trumpets.

The serjeant trumpeter, bearing his mace.

Pursuivants and heralds, two and two.

Norroy king at arms, having on each side a serjeant at arms with maces.

Garter principal king at arms.

The life guards, with their swords drawn.

At Charing-Cross peace was proclaimed a second time.

From thence they proceeded to Temple-Bar, where the Westminster-officers retired, and within the gate the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder and Sheriffs met them, and performed the ceremony as usual, at their entrance into the city; after which they returned in procession with them, the life guards bringing up the rear.

Proclamation was afterwards made a third time at the end of Chancery-lane; then a fourth time at the end of Wood-street, where the cross formerly stood.

And the fifth and last time at the Royal Exchange, during high Change.

During the procession, one of the heralds was thrown twice from his horse and received some hurt.

As the procession was passing along near

near the bottom of the Haymarket, a sailor, who had got upon a sign post, to see it, in coming down again, unfortunately missed his hold and fell; but some of his brother tars seeing his danger, immediately rushed through the crowd, and received him on their backs, by which means they prevented his taking any hurt.

The same day his grace the duke of Newcastle gave a grand entertainment at Newcastle house in Lincoln's Inn fields, at which were present the following noble and illustrious personages, *v. z.* the duke of Devonshire, Duke of Grafton, Duke of Portland, Earl Temple, Earl of Albemarle, Earl of Hardwicke, Earl Cornwallis, Earl of Bessborough, Marquis of Rockingham, Lord Spencer, Lord George Cavendish, Lord Sondes, Right Hon. Mr. Pitt. Right Hon. Mr. Legge, Right Hon. Mr. James Grenville, Sir George Saville, &c. &c.

They write from Messina, that in the Night between the 8th and 9th of December last, a storm arose there of rain, hail and wind, accompanied with terrible claps of thunder, insomuch that in an hour's time all the streams thereabouts overflowed their banks, carrying along with them stones upwards of ten Quintals in weight, with whole walls and ditches entire. The water rose to the houses to the height of five feet. Numbers of persons perished on this dreadful occasion, and among others, a woman with child, having a young son in her hand. Several more with children in their arms escaped only by getting up on the tops of ladders, stair-cases, &c. or hanging by the windows. All the fields and gardens in the neighbourhood are covered with stones, and other remains of the Destruction committed on this occasion, to the height of three or four feet.

Two magistrates for the city and liberty of Westminster have undertaken to sit every day at their Guildhall in King-street, from ten in the morning till two: and from four in the afternoon till eight, to hear the complaints and to redress the grievances of those inhabitants residing in the lower liberty, until an intended plan of a police can be carried into execution to full extent, when the magistrates will sit by rotation.

The following anecdote is the present reigning topic of Conversation at the court end of the town. The fact stands

related as follows: A certain personage, locked fast in the arms of deep sleep, with the faithful Belinda by his side, being in the middle of the night disturbed by some sudden disorder of the lady, and enquiring as was natural, into the cause, was answered in the alarming terms of "I have drank poison myself, and have also poisoned you."—The bed under such circumstance, could no longer remain the scene of rest; the bell was instantaneously rung, the clangor re-echoed over the whole house; the servants, as quick as thought, were at hand; the apothecary, the surgeon, and the physician, were brought together in a few minutes; the whole tribe of emetics were procured; the most efficacious of them administered; they operated most happily; the violence abated; the gentleman had time to look about him, and to consider what was to be the next step,—when the lady (who during the uproar had lain deprived of sense and motion) began to recover herself, and in a faint and tremulous voice, demanded to know the cause of so strange a tumult and confusion. The Gentleman not less astonished at the question, repeated the alarming words she had just before uttered; they were without hesitation disowned, or which amounted to the same thing, declared to be the involuntary effects of a disordered imagination, and totally unknown even to the person who spoke them. All unjust surmise was now extinguished, as it had just before taken fire, the happy, happy, happy pair endeavoured to bury every disagreeable idea and remembrance of what had passed, by re-summoning sweet repose; and they set off next morning for the country, in order to re-establish that mental serenity and bodily vigour that had been so unnaturally attacked, and so expeditiously mastered.

The subject of one of the historical pictures submitted to the judgment of the society of arts, &c. is, "Canute the great, King of England, reproving some of his courtiers for their impious flattery."

This heroic prince being one day on the sea shore, and with secret indignation bearing the power of the Almighty profained, and impiously attributed to him, he ordered a chair to be brought and placed within high water mark, when the tide had begun to flow, whereon having seated himself, he thus addressed the rising waters. "Over thee, O sea!

"*sea! I have command, and the land where-
on I am seated is mine. Disobedience to me
never goes unpunished. Then dare not ap-
proach, I charge thee, nor presume to wet
the feet of thy sovereign Lord.*" The
waves rolling on, at first reached his feet;
then dashed all over him: At which, as if
surprised at the disobedience of the element, he
started from his chair, and, with great se-
verity, rebuked his servile adulators for their
baseness and impiety, from an experiment
which "manifested to them the weakness of
all earthly Majesty, when compared to that
omnipotent and tremendous power, which
can bind up the ocean, and say to its bil-
lows, thus far, and no farther shall ye go."

After this act, it is said, Canute
would never wear his crown.

We hear, that in pursuance of a hint
thrown out by Mr. Addison, in his dia-
logues on medals, a great number of
copper half-pence will be coined before
Christmas next, which will be exact
copies of the medals that are to be struck
on account of the peace. It is also said
that some silver threepences will be
issued at the same time, the reverse of
which will exhibit an olive sprig, with
the words PAX ORBIS TERRÆ sur-
rounding it.

The election of a member of parlia-
ment for the city of Westminster came
on at the hustings in Covent Garden the
15th instant, when the Right Hon.
Lord Warkworth, eldest son to the earl
of Northumberland, was elected with-
out opposition. The procession began
about eleven o'clock at Northumberland
house, where a most elegant collation
was provided, and from thence moved
on, preceded by a large band of music,
to the place of election, where a pro-
digious number of gentlemen were as-
sembled in their coaches, who made a
very noble and splendid appearance. In
Covent Garden, eight houses of enter-
tainment were opened for the electors,
and twelve butts of beer distributed to
the populace. When the election was
over, the earl of Northumberland ascen-
ded the hustings, and, in very polite terms,
returned thanks for the honour done
him, in thus electing his son in his
absence. Lord Warkworth himself was
represented on this occasion by Lord
Charles Spencer.

March 16, being the fifth Wednesday in
Lent, was performed by the Society for pro-
pagating the gospel at Covent Garden The-
atre, a sacred Oratorio called *Actis and
Galatea*. The love-songs in this perform-

ance, which is built upon one of the
most edifying stories of Pagan mythology,
are undoubtedly extremely well calculat-
ed to banish all carnal desires, at this par-
ticular time of fasting and devotion; but
what must give still greater pleasure to
every true christian, is, that the *Cure of
Saul*, drawn only from the misty old Re-
cords of scripture, was deferred to make
room for it. Our days of humiliation, it
is supposed, will soon be changed into
Carnivals; and instead of those dull enter-
tainments of oratorios and religious odes,
masquerades and pantomimes are expected
thence to take place.

The marquis of Granby, has subscrib-
ed 1000*l.* towards carrying into execution
the noble plan for establishing a school or
hospital for supporting the orphans of in-
ferior officers who have been slain in the
late war, whether by land or sea.

One Ebenezer O'Silverthorn, origi-
nally a man-milliner and fossilist; but
lately obliged, by the severity of for-
tune, to acquire his subsistence by day-
labour, some time in January last, in
digging stone from a quarry near Drogheda,
in Ireland, found inclosed as in an
egg, in the substance thereof, an ani-
mal about the size of a large frog, but
more resembling the Ape or monkey
kind, sitting upon its posteriors, and rest-
ing its left arm on its left knee.
At first he only apprehended it a lusus
naturæ or one of the sports of nature,
which however extraordinary, was no-
thing to his extreme surprize, on see-
ing it in a few minutes after the disap-
pearance of the rock, gape, extend its left
arm, and with its right hand gently pull
the velvet of its ears, and stroke the
muscular part of its right thigh, arise
from its seat, let itself gradually down
from the place of its inclosure, and with
a swift pace, travel erect to the other
side of the road, where, among some
long grass, he lost sight of it.

What species of a creature this may be,
and the time of its residence there, whether
from the rock's first forming, perhaps as long
since as the general deluge, let the learned de-
termine; but that living animals, particu-
larly toads, have been found both in marble and
solid timber, the philosophical transactions,
and naturalists of the best authority, suffi-
ciently testify.

A few days since a country farmer
came to London on some business, which
having finished, his friend, a quaker,
at whose house he was, asked him if he
had seen all the curiosities and sights of
the

this great metropolis; to which the farmer replying, that he had seen them all except Bedlam, the quaker told him he would go with him there; but instead of carrying him to Bedlam, took him to Jonathan's coffee-house, where the farmer not caring to venture further than the door, and his friend pressing him to walk, answered, with an oath, that they were all loose, and therefore he would not venture his carcase among them.

Extract of a letter from Tydwardeth, Cornwall, Feb. 2.

"Among the frequent attacks, and some robberies of houses and on the highway in this neighbourhood, I think the following worth notice, viz. While Mr. Carkeet, of the parish of St. Ewe, near Megaville, and all his family were at church, on Sunday the 13th instant, his dwelling house was broke open, by lifting up the door; and a chest, wherein was 300*l.* in two bags, broke open, and what is very extraordinary is, although the whole was at the housebreaker's command, no more was taken away than 16 guineas, and one 4*s.* 6*d.* piece of gold, the whole 17*l.* This is certainly true."

Monday evening, the 14th instant, at an extraordinary meeting of the society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, Mr. Blake, the superintendent of the land carriage fifth scheme, made a report of the state of that undertaking, from its first setting-out, to Christmas last; by which it appeared that he had carried it on in such a manner, as to have secured the society's capital of 2000*l.* and his own addition of 1500*l.* He intimated, that he hoped, in the space of two years more, to be able to repay to the society their 2000*l.* At which time the society unanimously voted him a gold medal.

By a person lately come from Scotland, we hear, that in the parish of Dalkeith, within four miles of Edinburgh, there lives a man who is 132 years of age, and is so hearty and well as to be able to do the business that he has followed for upwards of 80 years, which is, supplying the inhabitants with coals from the pit, by two jack asses he keeps for that purpose. He was always remarkably temperate, and was never ten miles from the place where he was born.

We hear from Chester that on Saturday Feb. 22, a dog being observed to be scratching upon a grave in the churchyard belonging to St. Oswald's in this city, a person was desired to put a spade into the mould, which he accordingly did, and immediately struck upon a small coffin, or case made of rough boards. Upon opening the coffin there was found a large plump child, which appeared to have been born but a few hours before. The body being inspected by two surgeons, they were of opinion, that the infant had been born in perfect health; but, from a circle round its neck, they believed it to have been strangled. The coroner's inquest have brought in their verdict wilful murder against persons unknown.

On the 20th a search was made by the peace officers about Tower-hill, in the houses of bad fame, when several women of the town, together with some sailors, were taken to the round-house; but yesterday morning a large body of sailors assembled at the Black Horse, near the victualling-office (where the justices had met to examine those who were in custody) and insisted on their shipmates being discharged, which the justices complied with; but the sailors, not contented with that, insisted on their doxes being released likewise, which the justices not agreeing to, sent for a file of musqueteers; this enraged the sailors the more, and they continuing to increase in numbers, the justices were obliged to send for a second reinforcement of soldiers, and then a third and fourth: the sailors by that time having assembled from the ships, and houses in the neighbourhood, on both sides the Thames, to the number, as was conjectured, of upwards of a thousand; and, notwithstanding the riot act was read three times, they began marching with flags flying, in order to attack the soldiers, and had got so very near, that the commanding officer of the soldiery was going to give order to fire, when the sea-officer, addressing the land officer, begged he would desist for a few minutes, while he spoke a few words to them; accordingly, turning to the sailors, told them, that they would undo all the favour gained from his Majesty, who would certainly revoke his orders for taking off their R's, and so reasoned with them, as to gain two-thirds to follow him; and assembling them on great Tower-hill, had the address to persuade them to disperse.

perse. But in the afternoon, about four o'clock, as a party of about 12 soldiers and a serjeant were conveying to Clerkenwell Bridwell, eight of the street-walkers, by order of the justices of the Tower liberty, they were overtaken at the corner of Chiswell-street, near Moorfields, by a large party of the sailors, who insisted upon the soldiers letting the women go; on which one of the soldiers fired, and shot a young fellow, a baker, in the groin, and also wounded one of the sailors in the foot. This not intimidating them, but making them more resolute, the soldiers rather then occasion any further mischief, very prudently let the women out of the coaches, who were thereupon carried off by the sailors in triumph.

The same evening, as the celebrated Mr. Woodward was returning home from Covent Garden theatre, he was set upon by four Irish chairmen, who, by a very unfortunate blunder, mistaking poor Capt. Bobadil for a sailor, beat him in such a manner, that he has been unable to perform ever since. Two of the chairmen, however, have been taken up and carried before Sir John Fielding, who has committed them to Westminster Gatehouse.

The unhappy case of great numbers of brave sailors, now out of employ, deserves the most serious consideration. There is land enough for them to cultivate in North America; and if some expedient or other is not soon thought of, the consequence that will ensue is too easily foreseen; for after having unthinkingly squandered away their pay, and been used for some time to a life of dissipation and riot, it is much to be feared that many of them, after having been instrumental in so gloriously subduing our mortal enemies, will at last die by the hands of the common executioner.

On Sunday the 20th, between the hours of three and four in the afternoon, John Fordham, of the parish of Little Hadham, in the county of Hertford, was stopped and robbed by two highwaymen, at a place called New Wood, near Whore's Cross, in the road leading from Braughing to Little Hadham: the one rode a sorrel mare or gelding, with a large star in his forehead, who stopped and presented a pistol to him; he was dressed in a light-coloured strait-bodied coat and waistcoat, and a great coat pretty near the same colour, a light brown bob wig, fresh complexion, and seemed

to be about the age of twenty-two or twenty-three. The other was then on foot, who pulled him off his horse, rifled his pockets, and took from him nine guineas, a 3l. 12s. piece, a 36s. piece, and 6s. in silver: had a black mare or gelding hung at a gate the corner of the wood; had a blue furtout great coat on, buttoned up close; dark brown hair; hard visaged, and a scar on the lower side of his face, but cannot remember on which side the same was, but believes on the left. After they had committed the robbery, the man who rode the black mare or gelding, cut his horse's girth, and they both drove him away before them.

It is said encouragement will be given to our disbanded soldiers to go and settle at Quebec, and our other acquisitions on the river St. Lawrence.

Bristol, March 26. Saturday se'night a disturbance happened at the play-house in Bath, which, we hear, was as follows:—Mrs. Hamilton, being appointed for the part of Lady Townly in the *Provok'd Husband*, declined it, and Mrs. Lee was named in her room; but the former thinking herself injured in the representation of the affair to the public, afterwards resolved to play it herself: accordingly, when the play began, they both appeared in that character; and numbers of their friends resolved to support them. On this a scuffle ensued, which lasted near three quarters of an hour, in which few escaped without receiving a broken head: but Mrs. Lee declining the part, the play was suffered to go on. The house was not damaged, and happily there were no lives lost, though the stage keeper was so much bruised in the fray, that it is yet thought he will not recover. The play, &c. however, was prudently concluded before one o'clock Sunday morning.

Edinburgh, March 22. On Tuesday last the following melancholy accident happened in the parish of Premany, about sixteen miles from Aberdeen: several young lads had met together to play at foot-ball; after their diversion they adjourned to a public-house, where a quarrel ensued betwixt two of them, viz. William Milne, and James Wilson, when both started from their seats and laid hold of one another. Milne being strongest, threw down Wilson, upon which the latter drew a knife, and stabbed Milne in the breast, of which he died in a few minutes. Wilson, in the hurry, made his escape. *Dublin*

Dublin, March 22. About four o'clock in the morning on Wednesday last, Mr. Sheriff Reed, with a part of the Army, went and surprized a great number of fellows, who were plundering the wreck of the Guinea-man which was lost on the South Bull in the late storm, fifteen of whom he seized with their horses and carts, and brought them to town.

MARRIAGES.

Mr. Benjamin Brafter, of Woolwich, to Miss Nancy Dogget—Savage Charles Rainsford, Esq; of Lord Ancram's dragoons, to Miss Freeman of Putney—at St. Andrew's Helborn, William Gregson, Esq; of the stamp-office, to Miss Jolly, of Westham—Mr. John Curtis, of Wapping, to Miss Hazelfoot, of Bortham in Essex—at Hwerden in Flintshire, John York, of Richmond in Yorkshire, Esq; to Miss Sophia Glynne, second daughter of Sir John Glynne, of Broad-lane, Bart. member of parliament for the town of Flint—at Lewisham in Kent, Mr. Harper, of Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, to Mrs. Granger of Lewisham—at Breathwell, near Doncaster, Mr. Robert Amory, Bachelor, of Mickelbring, in Breathwell, aged 67, to Miss Ann Machin, of Breathwell, aged 24, an agreeable young lady, with a fortune of 1000*l.* They had music playing before them from the church to Mickelbring, which is about a mile, where was provided a very grand entertainment for all that would come—at Southampton, Capt. Bulkeley, of general Howard's regiment of foot, to Miss Duterme, only daughter of Major Duterme.

DEATHS.

At Pershore in Worcestershire, Mr. Philip Trolly, attorney, and one of the

coroners for that county—Mr. William Sedgely, at the castle at Salt Hill—Mr. Bowles, surgeon, at Wycomb in Buckinghamshire—at Batteries, Jonas Hughes, Esq; formerly a Barrister at law—in Buckingham Court, Charing-Cross, Charles White, Esq; of Ingatesstone, in Essex—at Dearham in Norfolk, John Howse, Esq;—in Oxford-Road, Thomas Arnold, Esq;—at Exeter, Mr. Thomas Saunders, a considerable merchant, and one of the people called Quakers—Robert Hunter, of Thurstone, Esq;—at St. Kit's, Mr. Anthony Foy, an eminent planter there—the Rev. Mr. Peters, lecturer of St. Clement Dane's—at his house at Batteries, Mr. Samuel Saunders, master of Lloyd's coffee-house in Lombard-street—in St. James's-street, Abraham Jackson, Esq; of Cirencester in Gloucestershire—at Uxbridge, in Middlesex, Mr. Cornelius Maffham—at Bristol, Capt. Alexander Paterson—at Edinburgh, Sir John Whitford, Bart.—at Bretton-Hill, near Wakefield in Yorkshire, Sir William Wentworth, Bart.—William Watton, of Sukiworth, in the County of Durham, Esq;—at Walthamtow, William Cox, Esq;—in Abingdon buildings, Mrs. Tuckfield, mother of John Tuckfield, Esq; one of the representatives of the city of Exeter—in an advanced age, at his house in Spring Gardens, Sir William Moreton, Knt. Recorder of the city of London, and member in the last parliament for Brackley in Northamptonshire—at his house at Highgate, in the 81st year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Bontoy—at Parson's Green, Mr. John Gaicoigne—at Edmenton, —Bray, Esq; merchant—Mr. Thirkill jun. at Pon's coffee-house, Castle-street.

N. B. The extraordinary length of the definitive treaty has obliged us to defer several articles till next month; among others; the Refusess by Harriot H—s; and the letter about an auctioneer.

We should be much obliged to the gentleman who sent us a *rebus*, inserted in Number IV, dated Aton Dec. 16, 1761, and signed J. W—g, if he will be so kind as to favour us with the solution to it.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In return for the encouragement that this Magazine has received, the proprietors have engaged some further assistance, in order to render it still more acceptable; besides a continuation of the usual articles, there will be an addition of some others, with some considerable improvements: To make room for these, an additional half sheet will be given with every succeeding number. Such persons as shall please to favour this work by Essays, in prose or verse, are desired to direct their letters for the authors of the Court Magazine (*post paid*) to the publisher, Mr. Fletcher and Co. at the Oxford Theatre, in St. Paul's Church-yard.



PAUL LEWIS.
The Famous Highwayman.